FBIS DAILY REPORT

Latin America

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OAS UNANIMOUSLY SUPPORTS BOLIVIAN CAUSE

PY180155 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Representatives of the member countries of the OAS Permanent Council have unanimously voiced their support for the Bolivian maritime proposal during the extraordinary meeting at OAS headquarters today in Washington.

The representatives of 26 countries voiced solidarity with Bolivia, according to information which was disclosed by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Jorge Valdes.

Radio Panamericana received a press report from OAS headquarters in which the Bolivian ambassador to the OAS, Armando Soriano, expresses gratitude and satisfaction over the solidarity expressed by the Latin American countries.

[Begin relay from Washington] [Soriano] I have just been to the OAS Council meeting, the original purpose of which was for Bolivia to officially announce that negotiations with Chile had been thwarted, but at which additional commentaries were made on the issue, which made me feel more satisfied. I feel this way because I heard the unanimous expression of solidarity and support for the Bolivian maritime cause, which was voiced by each and every representative of the Latin American countries. I believe -- although it is still uncertain when we will be able to resume a dialogue, which is essential to find a solution to our maritime problem -- that what happened here today at the OAS is the utmost expression of Latin American solidarity, which is in keeping with the principles of the OAS Charter. [end relay]

On this occasion, the Bolivian ambassador informed the Executive Board of the OAS Permanent Council about the Chilean violation of Bolivian airspace. This issue will be analyzed soon by the OAS member countries.

Chile Says OAS 'Inappropriate'

PY180411 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry Spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa has stated that a mediation or good offices of OAS Secretary General Joao Clemente Baena Soares in the Bolivian-Chilean conflict, based on the Bolivian landlock problem, is inappropriate. This mediation was proposed by a group of countries at a special OAS session at which this issue was discussed.

[Begin Figueroa recording] At the special session today, a group of countries proposed the mediation or good offices of the OAS Secretary General. In answer to that I can say the system of peaceful solution to controversies between nations is achieved through the good offices of some official. But this is good only in controversies. In this case there is no controversy, because border markers between Chile and Bolivia were established by the 1904 agreement. [passage indistinct] Thus, a mediation or good offices in this case is inappropriate, because there is no controversy. What we have today is merely a Bolivian aspiration. And this Bolivian aspiration [words indistinct] only through bilateral negotiations. [end recording]

Chilean Ambassador to the OAS Javier Illanez Fernandez has stated, in his speech to the OAS representatives, that Bolivia must seek its maritime aspirations with realism and practical sense. He added that Bolivia will not achieve anything by reiterating a historical demand, because Chile owes nothing to that country and does not recognize any pending conflict or problem that may give it the right to resort to an international organization.

He added that if Bolivia wants to solve its landlock problem, it must do so by talking with Chile, on a bilateral level. This will lead to integration projects that will be mutually beneficial for the two countries.

GOAL, PRIORITY OF CONDOR PROJECT OUTLINED

PA172116 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Once the Andean System Telecommunication by Satellite Project, dubbed Condor, is completed, it will be of enormous importance in integration because of the great prospects it opens up for tying together the communications systems.

The Andean Subregional Agreement member countries will have a satellite system available for their use in improving their telecommunications. This project is backed by the Association of Government Telecommunication Enterprises of the Andean Sub-regional Agreement, based in Quito, which was founded just after the creation of the Andean Pact.

The government telecommunication organizations of the five member countries that participate in the association are ENTEL [National Telecommunications Enterprise], of Bolivia; TELECOM [National Enterprise for Telecommunications], for Colombia; IETEL [Ecuadorean Telecommunications Institute], of Ecuador; ENTELPERU [National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru], of Peru; and CANTV [National Telephone Company of Venezuela].

The association's goal is the telecommunications integration of the population that lives in the Andean region. The main priority of the Condor project is the integration of rural areas with overall television coverage and development of intraregional services like telecommunications in each of the Cartagena Agreement countries, according to information reported in its official publication.

PCC PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE PLENUM REVIEWED

Castro Analyzes Construction

FL112155 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Report by Jose Arteaga]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee is presiding over the plenum of the PCC provincial committee in Havana. The plenum is being held at the party's (?Orlando Pantoja) provincial school. The main topic discussed was the use of construction materials to build and repair houses and social and other projects. Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro participated several times.

[Begin Castro recording] We must discuss this at length. I told the comrades to be prepared to answer many questions about the situation which prevails in our capital's housing sector. That is right; we want many details -- municipality by municipality. We want to know how many tenement houses we have. [repeats himself] We want to know how many tenement houses we have. What are the main problems; and how big the problems are so we...[changes thought] this is not a matter of faith, or a fancy, or a whim. We must accept the idea we have to solve the problem. We must solve the problem and we must take the necessary measures to solve it.

That is why I believe we must discuss it at length. However, I believe we must discuss it without fancy words or special phraseology. What I mean is we must sit down and discuss what measures are being taken and which ones must be taken so we do not run out of sand; and how we will solve the matter; and what will be done in a plant -- for example, the one in Guanabocoa -- where the excess earth is an obstacle. This earth will continue to be an obstacle, but the workers could have easily gotten enough cement. They simply used up 30,000 cubic meters of sand that were stored there. [end recording]

Lezcano Reports on Work Styles

FL112200 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1802 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] There is no doubt the old work concepts have been thoroughly analyzed, and the party has the necessary authority and tools to achieve progress. This is fully supported by the masses in the capital.

This statement was included in the main report presented to the PCC provincial committee plenum in Havana, presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and held at the party's (?Orlando Pantoja) school.

Jorge Lezcano, first party secretary in Havana, has stated that the report includes criticism but there are no triumphant or pessimistic attitudes, and this must characterize the discussions. He said results are already evident in the party's new work style, mass organizations, and general administration. The party document states the party's work methods and styles are evident at every level.

The main report to the party's ninth plenum in our capital states Commander in Chief Fidel Castro's timely and encouraging participation increased the awareness of our people and all the communists. The document indicates the people's apathy and lax attitude toward our problems and their possible solutions have been shaken.

The document says: We learned from Fidel how to turn mechanisms into work tools, to have faith in men, and to constantly appeal to their courage, dignity, and moral values to mobilize their energies and solve the most complex problems of our economy. We learned the effectiveness of political and ideological work as an irreplaceable tool for the party's tasks.

This is the first time all the projects being carried out in the capital -- regardless of their subordination level -- are controlled by the party's municipal representatives on a weekly basis. This is stated in the report to the ninth party plenum in Havana at the (?Orlando Pantoja) school. It also explains the noticeable treatment given investment projects in the construction industry and adds important resources have been appropriated for the sector upon instructions from Commander in Chief Fidel Castro to enlarge current installations and create new ones. The province confirms the decisions and supports them with its own resources.

Castro Speaks on Economy

FL120118 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jun 87

[By reporter Jose Arteaga]

[Text] The special plenum of the PCC provincial committee in Havana has made an exhaustive analysis of several problems dealing with construction materials needed to build and repair housing units and other social projects in the capital. The meeting, presided over by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first president of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, also assessed the current situation of economic indicators in Havana's factories, where 64 of its audited warehouses showed deficiencies in the use of resources.

The plenum also discussed the quality of beer being distributed to the population and our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro stressed technological discipline cannot be violated in beer production. Fidel also showed interest in the mechanical problems being experienced by the foodstuff industry, which is going through a serious situation, especially the breweries.

The quality, distribution, and investment being made in bakeries and bakers' salaries were topics of discussion at the meeting in which President of the Councils of State and Ministers Fidel Castro outlined the policies to follow:

[Begin Castro recording] I have to tell you I am surprised -- I am telling you the truth -- with the information given here that some 1,400 (?people) visit bakeries. That means 100 percent of the workers visit bakeries. That is the kind of problem I believe we do not address in the way we should because of the tendency we have of merely coexisting resigning ourselves and limiting ourselves to say: I suggested, I said, I brought up a situation. I insist this is a problem I have heard about more often, there could be many more. Lets find an immediate solution and, in the mean time, cold storage rooms can be installed, the kind you mentioned made of bricks.

If the cold storage room lasts 3 years and breaks down, we can install another one. We can replace them -- 15 or 20 per year -- until we have the refrigerators, until we have the work centers, or find a permanent solution. Sometimes we want to do things we know are needed but we do not know what kind of design we should use. [end recording]

Castro Discusses Problems

FL120247 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils and State and Ministers, is presiding over the ninth special meeting of the PCC provincial committee in Havana. This event, also attended by members of the PCC Politburo and Secretariat, as well as government ministers, is mainly to examine mistakes and negative trends. This process began with PCC municipal plenums which examined the progress made and work pending in the rectification. Among the main subjects discussed during this meeting are the current status of gravel and sand production and of the construction materials industry in general to supply the extensive construction plan of social projects in the capital. Fidel said the construction materials industry was taken by surprise by this powerful construction movement in Havana which should grow every year because of housing construction and repairs made by the population with their own resources. It was announced several factories will begin operations this year and it is possible that putty, clay pipes, and asphalt fiber tiles may become available, according to the surplus available in warehouses. Other materials, such as cement, steel rods, and sand, will be regulated by the People's Goverment committees for material supplies.

Another topic discussed, during the afternoon session of the ninth plenum of the PCC provincial committee in Havana, was the delay in production of the new M-9 kerosene stoves. The commander in chief said despite the problems that caused the delay, which were about to be solved, the quality of this new stove should not be sacrificed in order to fulfill this year's plan.

The pollution caused by the Manuel Martinez Prieto agroindustrial complex during the sugarcane harvesting period, which affects the health of the population and employees who work near that sugar mill, was also discussed.

One of the main points of the afternoon session was the analysis of the capital's global economy, which is considered favorable although some saving mechanisms tend to make production more difficult and, above all, are not able to direct the country's main efforts to meet the needs of society.

[Begin Castro recording] I believe in the sacred principle that the interests of the entire society should always prevail over the interests of a work center in particular. The moment the interests of an isolated group begin to prevail, it begins to clash with socialism, to plot against the socialist economy and the construction of socialism. [end recording]

Commentary Reports on Plenum

FL122127 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Report by Jose Arteaga -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers and first secretary of the PCC, has described as positive the report presented to the special plenum of the PCC provincial committee in Havana -- which continued until the early morning hours at the PCC's province school.

[Castro] "We have been discussing education topics in general but, well, the basic thing is that we have been analyzing the things included in the report. The report is precise; and its analysis is correct -- meaning without a triumphant or pessimistic attitude. I have already said the important thing is not to ask ourselves how much we are doing but what we are doing. We must know if we are doing something valuable; by beginning projects that will be completed and immediately provide a service to the people, and producing merchandise that we need. That is the basic thing."

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro referred to the ambitious plan for social construction that will be developed throughout the country in the near future.

[Castro] "We have a large capacity to produce cement and iron rods. We have enough to export and to carry out important industrial development plans. We said we would have more iron rods so we must export more than we currently do. We must also have enough to fulfill our needs when the programs are carried out throughout the country. Our efforts were first exerted in the capital but we have a plan to build child care centers, hospitals, and houses next year -- throughout the rest of the country -- regardless of the situation in each city. Everything we do here will also be done throughout the country. I also said we have all the necessary human resources in the capital to attain social development and optimize all our efforts. Thus, we will increase our production in the area of services and materials."

A great interest prevailed among all those attending the PCC provincial committee's plenum concerning the quality of our education and public health development in a 5-year period. Commander in Chief Fidel Castro outlined the education policy and explained what is being done in the health sector.

[Castro] "If we do not carry out a serious, rigorous, strong, and demanding work in the education sector we will not have a mechanism to solve our education problems. This involves political and revolutionary work. The same thing applies to the health sector, which involves joint political work; otherwise, we would not solve our problems. We have been working on this since late 1985. Part of the efforts were exerted in the program to enlarge our hospitals and we have done a lot. Our capital's public health will be raised to excellent levels, and all these efforts are being exerted for you. This includes the proper care of pregnant women and newborn children; the measures being adopted against AIDS; the changes in clinics and surgical rooms; new program implementation; and neurological transplants. We are doing many new things and we are now among the first countries to implement them."

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro talked about the solution of problems in the food industry to guarantee its mechanical structure.

[Castro] "This situation makes it necessary to solve many problems. We will have to create a maintenance program for the food industry and the breweries. We must pay more attention to the basic industry's workshops. We will solve many problems this way. Resources were more accessible when the exports had better prices, because the drought was not so critical, or because we had credits, so we could purchase more things. We are now developing the motor industry; some investments are being made through credits from Spain. Important investments will be made in 1988, 1989, and 1990. We will complete a factory with a capacity for 12,000 motors per year and the quality of these motors will be excellent; they will not be ordinary motors. We have the cooperation of experienced people in the capitalist world for this matter of the motor factory."

Castro Closes Plenum

FL130130 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Passages with quotation marks recorded]

[Text] What matters is not how much we are doing but what we are doing. This was stated by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, during his closing remarks at the ninth special plenum of the PCC provincial committee in Havana. That meeting was aimed to examine the progress made by the process of rectification of mistakes and negative tendencies in the capital. Fidel described the document presented as one without pessimisms or triumphalisms.

[Castro] "I really believe we can transform the capital, we can carry out an ambitious program in a relatively short period of time. I believe the most significant thing is we are going to do it at a time in which we have the least amount of convertible currency during the entire history of the revolution, when we have less importing resources. I believe this is going to force us to do many things with the same factories we built. We used to buy a cement mixer and now we buy a part of the cement mixer and we build the cement mixer and we try to ... [leaves sentence unfinished] We used to buy whole motor wagons [motovagonetas] and now we buy motor wagon parts and make them here since the Construction Ministry has a shop for that purpose. We are going to produce many of those things related to construction. This difficult situation is going to force us to solve many of our problems. It is going to force us to create the maintenance basis of the foodstuff industry, of beer, to pay more attention to all those shops the Basic Industry has. I believe we are going to solve all kinds of problems."

Another of the subjects discussed by our commander in chief was the need to work with the man, with his creative possibilities, characteristic of a socialist and communist society without letting him be tied to mechanisms that limit capabilities and the development of initiatives in a rigid way.

[Castro] "I believe that all these things which we are doing here in the capital -- a city with 2 million people with all kinds of problems -- is the only formula, but the only formula and the only way to make progress. I do not believe there is any other way. That is why I say this is a big challenge. Let's see what the results are going to be. We are not going to measure them in 3, 6 months or in 1 year. We are going to measure them at least in a 5-year period. That is very clear. We are not going to let ourselves be fooled by the mystique of numbers, we are not going to let ourselves be confused because we are making this effort, launching this challenge at the time when we have less resources, at a time of big difficulties. We are going to see the fruits of our efforts in a period of time. We are all going to witness this event. Of course, what the capital may do, each step forward and each success the capital achieves is going to be extended, is going to be transmitted to the entire country. We are not working selfishly to benefit the capital. We are working to benefit the entire country."

OECS GETS $10-MILLION EDUCATION LOAN

FL171435 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] St. Lucian Prime Minister John Compton was in Venezuela yesterday to sign an agreement for a $10-million loan to the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States [OECS]. Mr Compton last month was elected chairman of the OECS at its annual meeting held in the British Virgin Islands. He said the loan to the OECS is being provided by the World Bank, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and the Caribbean Development Bank for vocational education.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING RESPONDS TO OPPONENTS ACCUSATIONS

FL181433 Bridgetown CANA in English 0018 GMT 18 Jun 87

[By Chief Editor Trevor Simpson]

[Text] Nassau, The Bahamas, June 17, CANA -- Bahamas' Prime Minister Sir Lynden Pindling last night mounted a scathing attack on his main opponents in next Friday's general elections, accusing them of blatant lies, drug peddling and of joining with unsavoury American elements to try to oust him.

The Free National Movement from top to bottom is a rotten organization and its campaign from beginning to end has been a complete fraud, declared Sir Lynden in a paid political radio broadcast. A vote for the FNM would support that party's effort to sell us to undesirable elements in America, he said. He did not elaborate.

Sir Lynden, whose Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) has ruled this 700-island chain since 1967, used much of the 15-minute address to counter strong FNM charges of government corruption and involvement with drug barons.

Rather than being opposed to drug trafficking and abuse, he said, the FNM was itself riddled with drug-related corruption. The 15-year-old opposition party, he said, had tried to fool the population that at a recent convention it would have come up with solutions to the serious drug problems facing the Bahamas. Said Sir Lynden: No solutions to the drug problem emerged; no serious discussion of the problem took place; and no detailed policies on this serious issue ever came out of that convention.

Far from having an anti-drug policy, we now know that the FNM is supported by almost every major convicted or reputed drug dealing in the country...the Bahamian leader charged.

Among the FNM candidates, he said, were some of the most active drug lawyers in the country today. Sir Lynden, seeking an unprecedented fifth straight term in power, severely attacked the FNM leader, 61-year-old lawyer Kendal Isaacs. He said the FNM in its campaign to wrest the government from the PLP had resorted to the worst lying imaginable.

The latest most preposterous lie about me that Kendal Isaac has made up... is that I am sending my family and my personal belongings to London, where I am going to take a job with the Commonwealth Secretariat. This is a cheap, cowardly lie, Sir Lynden declared. Some 105 candidates from three parties and including seven independents are contesting the June 19 poll -- the third since this country achieved independence from Britain in 1973.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MAJLUTA FOLLOWERS SAY LEADERS TO QUIT PARTY

FL182345 Santo Domingo Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The followers of Lic Jacobo Majluta said they would go to the national headquarters of the Dominican Revolutionary Party, PRD, for the meeting of the National Executive Committee, and even though the building may be occupied by armed guards, they will avoid a confrontation.

PRD leaders Jose Valle and (Tony Raful) said within the next few hours, leaders from the Institutional Block -- the faction of former President Salvador Jorge Blanco -- will quit the party because they are disgusted with the attitude that has created a division and is promoted by their leaders. They said the Majluta faction is interested in keeping all the leaders of Blanco's party until the regular PRD session is held.

700 LAND SQUATTERS DETAINED IN PUERTO PLATA

FL161723 Santo Domingo Cadena Brea Pena in Spanish 1130 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Over 100 peasants have been arrested for the third consecutive time after they occupied over 7,000 tareas of state-owned land in private hands in Puerto Plata. Peasants from the localities of Guananico, El Mamey, Navas, and Altamira took over the Rosa Maria hacienda run by the Urena family in El Mamey, Puerto Plata. Including those 100 peasants, there are now 700 detained at Puerto Plata's San Felipe Fort. Most of them were arrested last Friday [12 June].

According to our correspondent Julio Disla, the communities of Navas and Guananico suspended their commercial and transportation activities in support of the peasants and to demand the reconstruction of the bridge that links Guananico with Imbert Municipality.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS FAIL TO REACH SETTLEMENT

FL181557 Bridgetown CANA in English 2006 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] St George's, Grenada, June 17, CANA -- The Grenada Government and three public sector unions have failed in their latest attempt to reach a settlement in negotiations for civil service pay increases for 1985 and 1986.

Union sources told CANA that after nearly two hours of talks today both sides left the negotiating table 'very far apart.' "I think the only course now left for the unions is to take the matter to arbitration," the sources said.

The unions latest proposal was for employees earning between 1,140 and 1,800 E.C. dollars to be given a three-percent increase for 1985 and a five-percent hike in 1986. The government's counter offer is that workers earning over E.C. 1,200 dollars be allowed a five-percent increase in 1986 and nothing for 1985.

The two sides have, however, agreed that workers getting above 1,800 dollars would not be granted any salary increases for 1985.

GUADELOUPE

INDEPENDENCE ACTIVISTS FORM RESISTANCE GROUP

FL171355 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Three independence activists at large on Guadeloupe have formed a resistance group and are planning to set up a provisional government. One of them is the head of the underground Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance which has claimed responsibility for most of the bombings in the French Caribbean territory in recent years. The intention by the activist to set up a national council of resistance has already been revealed to the police, but an official news release was given yesterday.

HAITI

CATH ANNOUNCES LABOR STRIKE FOR 22, 23 JUN

FL181232 Port-au-Prince Radio Haiti-Inter in Creole GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The Autonomous Haitian Workers Central [Centrale Autonome des Travailleurs Haitiens -- CATH] has announced a general strike for next Monday and Tuesday [22 and 23 June]. Many organizations, such as the Haitian Workers Committee, the Peoples National Assembly, the Federation of Agricultural Workers of Saint Michel de l'Attalaye and others, support the strike to be held next Monday and Tuesday.

ST LUCIA

LABOR PARTY FORMALLY EXPELS FORMER LEADER

FL171810 Bridgetown CANA in English 1722 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, June 17, CANA -- The St Lucia Labour Party (SLP) has formally expelled its former leader Neville Cenac who defected to the government on June 1 to accept the post of foreign minister. The SLP said that the decision was taken at a meeting of its central executive last night.

A statement from the SLP's seven remaining elected parliamentarians said they condemned Cenac's "act of political immorality and treachery" and called on him to resign. They asked the acting governor-general to revoke Cenac's election and call a by-election in the Laborie Constituency.

They said the new foreign minister's decision totally disregarded the expressed wish of the electorate which gave the SLP eight seats to the nine of the ruling United Workers Party (UWP) in two elections in April.

"We utterly condemn the corrupt political culture being encouraged by such actions, which represent threat to the future of this country, and gives a false sense of direction to the youth, regarding the future of politics in St Lucia," the statement said. It also hit out at the UWP for condoning and encouraging Cenac's defection. The MP's denied what they said were rumours that some of them would also cross the floor and reiterated their support for party leader Julian Hunte, who had been criticized by Cenac.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

POLICE FORCE UNHAPPY WITH GOVERNMENT'S CHANGES

FL121655 Bridgetown CANA in English 2218 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Port of Spain, Trinidad, June 10, CANA -- Sections of the police force are increasingly unhappy with recent changes, according to press reports.

The Trinidad GUARDIAN said today that legal counsel representing three soldiers and a police officer held on discipline-related charges, have challenged the validity of national Security Minister Herbert Atwell to introduce joint police/soldier patrols throughout the country.

The Trinidad EXPRESS reported that the police union is not too pleased with the new changes. The paper quoted Police Association General Secretary Sergeant Joshua Gordon as saying that the move reflected the widely-held perception that everybody in the police service is corrupt.

The EXPRESS also said the police association was concerned about rumoured attempts to appoint civilians to officers positions. There is a need for trust to be renewed in the men. If civilians are brought in, more unrest will result, Gordon said.

Government introduced the joint patrols on May 26 amid growing government complaints about the local drug trade and after the theft of guns from the police armoury.

GOVERNMENT REMOVES DUTY ON CARICOM IMPORTS

FL151056 Bridgetown CANA in English 2224 GMT 13 Jun 87

[By Debra Ransome]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 13, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago today announced the conditional removal of its controversial 12 per cent stamp duty on Caricom imports, in a move the government said was a first step in its trade expansion programme. It said only those countries which take similar action would benefit from the change.

This (removal) is for a period of twelve months in the first instance and will be applicable to those member states which similarly exempt Caricom products from taxes of like application, a statement from Minister of Industry Senator Ken Gordon said. The stamp duty was seen by Port-of-Spain's trading partners in the Caribbean Community (Caricom) as a major hindrance to their exports.

Gordon, appearing on Canaradio last Thursday, said its removal was significant to moves to expand intra-regional trade. He added: "What is important here is that this must be done in the context where other people do likewise."

The announcement comes two weeks before the Caricom summit in St Lucia where trade is again expected to be the major issue. The announcement coincided with the publication of government figures showing a three-fold increase in non-oil exports last year from TT200 million dollars earned in 1985 to 600 million last year (one TT dollar; 27.7 U.S. cents).

The desire for reciprocity, according to analysts, is in line with demands from the powerful manufacturers lobby which has complained of tariff provisions in Barbados and other countries. The move is also indicative of the government's desire to show its commitment to Caricom.

Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson, asked recently to point to some successes of his six-month old administration cited Caricom which he said was about to disintegrate when his National Alliance for Reconstruction came to power.

Following is the text of Gordon's statement: The minister of industry and enterprise, Senator Ken Gordon, is pleased to announce that as a first step in our trade expansion programme, Cabinet has agreed to the removal of the 12 per cent stamp duty from products of Caricom origin.

This is for a period of twelve months in the first instance and will be applicable to those member states which similarly exempt Caricom products from taxes of like application. Special provisions are to be made for treatment on a bilateral basis of those items in trade to which Paragraph 10 of Article 14 of a common market annex to the treaty apply.

CABINET SETS UP TASK FORCE FOR TV, RADIO

FL181726 Bridgetown CANA in English 1006 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 18, CANA -- The Trinidad and Tobago Cabinet has set up a task force to look at establishment of a telecommunicatins authority which will be in charge of supervising and monitoring electronics broadcasting.

The authority would have the power to supervise and regulate the use of the country's airwaves with special emphasis on new technology including satellite-related. The authority, establishment of which was announced yesterday, will also be empowered to supervise and regulate all sound and visual broadcasting in Trinidad and Tobago. It is expected to be asked to look at proposals for the setting up of a second television station here. Cabinet decided it will be put in charge of the granting of all radio and television licences.

At present, there are two radio stations in the country and one television station which is about to lease out its second channel following mounting calls for a second station.

The new telecommunications task force has been given until July 31 to submit a draft white paper on a telecommunications authority. The task force includes business representatives, public sector communications experts, engineers and citizen band and telecommunications interest groups.

REBEL STATION REJECTS 'DUARTE'S CAPITULATION'

PA181921 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2200 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Duarte has once again given evidence of his capitulation to the orders of the Reagan administration. Following instructions given by Philip Habib -- who stopped by in our country last week -- Duarte wants to block the Central American presidents' meeting scheduled for 25-26 June.

In that meeting, the Central American presidents were going to discuss the Arias plan, promoted by the Costa Rican president to achieve peace in the region. However, the warmongering attitude of President Reagan's envoy -- Mr Philip Habib -- are already evident in the statements by the puppet Duarte, who has requested the meeting be suspended, claiming reasons that are irrelevant.

However, the Guatemalan and Nicaraguan presidents have reiterated their willingness to attend the meeting in order to find the paths for a political solution to the conflicts. The truth is that Duarte is not interested in a political solution, but rather to continue providing a political cover-up for the U.S. Administration's war plans in the region. Our people and the international community rejects Duarte's capitulation.

ARMED FORCES VOW TO STAMP OUT DEATH SQUADS

PA182315 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 17 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The Salvadoran Armed Forces yesterday asked for the people's cooperation to determine the identity of death squad members. The Armed Forces vigorously condemned these groups, regardless of whether they are leftists or rightists.

This is the Coprefa communique.

The Salvadoran Armed Forces have this to say to the people:

1. We vigorously condemn the activities of the death squads, regardless if they are far leftists or far rightists.

2. The United Nations, the OAS, the church, friendly governments, world leaders, congressmen, and parliamentarians have acknowledged the progress of the democratic process here and the fact that human rights are respected in our country.

3. The documents taken from the FMLN clearly outline the objectives of an insurgent plan aimed at increasing the violence of the masses and urban terrorism.

4. This [FMLN] plan sets forth the need to counter the international acknowledgement in El Salvador of the democratic process, the existence of human rights, and respect for fundamental truths via false witnesses, provacations of the security forces, and actions to create martyrs to be exploited through propaganda.

5. Strangely, and after several years of silence, there has appeared a timely communique of "Brigada Maximiliano Hernandez Martinez," which backs this plan and the FMLN and its cover organizations, and has "confirmed" its public accusations.

6. We hereby appeal to the International Red Cross and the Catholic Church, which have always guaranteed the lives of the peole threatened by ESA [Secret Anticommunist Army, while pertinent inquiries are conducted to determined to which extremist groups the death squads belong, and the identity of their members and turn them over to courts.

7. We reiterate to the Salvadoran people our determination to stamp out the death squads as Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova reaffirmed on 7 May, when he again pledged "to keep struggling with all available means to eradicate the so-called death squads permanently."

8. Finally, we appeal to whoever has information leading to the identity of the members of these groups of terrorists to report it to the nearest authority.

San Salvador, 16 June 1987

VENCEREMOS REPORTS 107 ARMY CASUALTIES IN 15 DAYS

PA190411 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 2300 GMT on 15 June broadcasts a military report indicating that in 15 days of combat the rebels have inflicted 107 casualties on government troops. According to the station, one of the most important actions took place at Santa Maria Ostuma on 6 June, when clandestine guerrillas and militiamen inflicted 20 casualties on the Army and seized abundant war materiel. Twelve other casualties were inflicted later in the action. The station goes on to say that the Canas Battalion was ambushed on the coastal highway, near El Playon, where guerrillas inflicted 15 casualties, including Lieutenant Elias Galo Cabrera. Also, at the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, the rebels inflicted another 21 casualties on the 5th Infantry Brigade on the slopes of Cerro La Campana with snipers, mines planted on the enemy's route, and direct attacks. The casualties included Major Varela, who was wounded by a mine. Also according to the radio station, on 6 June the rebels caused 11 casualties among government troops on the highway from San Vicente to Zacatecoluca.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN -- This morning, the Foreign Ministry signed technical-scientific agreement with Spain. The agreement is to create a legal framework for bilateral cooperation between the two countries. It does not specify projects or amounts of aid; it only guarantees the willingness of the two governments to strengthen ties. [Summary] [San Salvador Canal Doce in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jun 87 PA]

SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT LINKED TO NORIEGA-CEREZO TALK

PA151905 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Excerpt] It was learned here today that the suspension of the Central American presidential summit, Esquipulas II, which was to have been held in Guatemala from 25 to 26 June, was reportedly linked to the visit of Panama's General Manuel Antonio Noriega to our country during the 1st week of this month.

According to reports, the unexpected visit by Noriega, commander of Panama's National Guard, was because he carried a Fidel Castro message to the Guatemalan Government. To many, Noriega's trip to Guatemala could not be explained because there are not many points of agreement or contact between the Guatemalan democratic regime and the Panamanian National Guard leadership. In addition, Noriega is known to be a Castro firend, and there are also repeated accusations that he is an active leader in area drug traffic.

Local diplomatic sources noted that Noriega reportedly delivered a message from the Cuban dictator to the Guatemalan president during a secret meeting, at the Santo Tomas presidential farm during his stay in Guatemala toward the end of the 1st week of June.

An official spokesman we consulted, who asked not to be identified, said that during the upcoming meeting of area presidents late this month there were going to be stoppages and protests by public employees. In addition, a delay in the summit was proposed by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat like Vinicio Cerezo, who has very close ties with the current Guatemalan regime. Therefore, it is almost impossible that Duarte took this initiative without the approval or support of the Guatemalan president, whom Duarte does not wish to contradict or confront.

In view of all these reasons, the Central American presidential summit seemed to have been propsed by Cuba and Nicaragua to boycott the Costa Rican Arias plan, a move the United States tried to stop through talks with Philip Habib in the isthmian capitals, but to no avail.

Meanwhile, in Managua, President Daniel Ortega said he was surprised at the postponement of the meeting, although it is not official yet. However, Ortega said he will continue his preparations for the meeting. It was a big surprise, especially for the international community, that the Guatemala meeting was suspended, Ortega told students of the National University in Managua.

We are a bit surprised at remarks attributed to Salvadoran President Duarte that the meeting cannot be held on the scheduled dates, 25 and 26 June, unless meetings and rounds of talks are held among the Central American foreign ministers. Ortega said that Guatemala has not officially informed Nicaragua of the suspension of the meeting. Therefore, Ortega added, we have continued our preparations to attend the meeting in Guatemala on 25 and 26 June.

Ortega said Nicaragua was not consulted about the meeting that was to discuss the peace plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias to bring peace to the region. [passage omitted]

Minister Views Noriega's Visit

PA172232 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Reportedly, the suspension of the Central American summit meeting scheduled to take place in Guatemala City on 25 and 26 June was caused by a message from the dictator of Cuba to the chief of state of Guatemala.

Reportedly, the message was delivered by the strongman of Panama, Manuel Antonio Noriega, who faced a difficult situation in his country following his trip to Guatemala. According to reports, Noriega's presence in Guatemalan territory was never clearly explained, especially if it is taken into account that the Panamanian general has been linked to electoral-fraud activities and has been repeatedly accused of being involved in drug trafficking and of defending Cuban interests in Latin America. This news program today interviewed Guatemalan Defense Minister Hector Alejandro Gramajo who stated the official position on the Panamanian military man's visit to a democratic country such as ours.

[Begin recording] [Question] [Words indistinct] General Noriega and it was said that it was a courtesy visit. However he met with President Cerezo and no information was given as to why he came to Guatemala. What subjects did they discuss?

[Gramajo] I do not know the subjects. They only had lunch together. General Noriega did come here on a courtesy visit. It was not a working visit. It was just in line with the need that Panama recognizes Guatemala's active participation in participation processes. [sentence as heard]

The president has visited many nations, and Panama wanted to know about the president's efforts.

[Question] Do you [words indistinct] this meeting considering that one is the commander of the Defense Forces of Panama, and the president, supposedly, is a democratic ruler?

[Gramajo] The visit of the commander of the Defense Forces of Panama to the president of Guatemala was a courtesy visit. The official visit was to the defense minister.

[Question] General, it has been reported by sources close to the president that Noriega brought a message from Cuban President Fidel Castro. Is this true?

[Gramajo] That is completely false. This was a courtesy visit. There was nothing up his sleeves. There was nothing hidden.

[Question] Have you asked for any guidelines regarding the suspension of the presidential summit?

[Gramajo] Not yet, We continue making efforts to provide security to the presidents regardless of where they meet.

[Question] Regarding U.S. Ambassador Philip Habib, has there been a guideline [from him]?

[Gramajo] No.

[Question] Why was there an effort to try to hide information about the meeting between Commander Noriega and President Cerezo?

[Gramajo] Nothing is hidden. There was a courtesy visit and the official visit with me. I presented General Noriega to you and you interviewed him and he said why he had come to Guatemala. There is nothing.

[Question] Wasn't he linked to the trafficking of drugs and money in Panama? Could there be in this situation a link between Guatemala and Panama?

[Gramajo] I am sorry but I cannot answer that question that is beyond the scope of my responsibilities.

[Question] General, why are politicians stating their support for the president and the democratization process? Is there a threat of a coup d'etat?

[Gramajo] Never, never. There are democratic ways of demonstrating. The Army has spoken in support of the project [not further identified]. Various institutions are doing this.

[Question] Is this political support necessary at this time?

[Gramajo] I do not know. From the political point of view, it is necessary that everybody speak up about the need for promoting the project in all areas, not only politically, but also socially. We also want an economic democracy.

[Question] Ramiro de Leon Carpio, a politician, has said there is the danger that the Army could promote old problems such as coup d'etats.

[Gramajo] Negative. That opinion is completely mistaken. We are looking to the future. We are not looking backwards. The president was elected by the people, the people put him there, and we obey their will and the Constitution. [end recording]

HABIB REFUSES TO COMMENT ON DISCUSSIONS

PA122010 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Philip Habib, special White House envoy to Central America, said here today that the United States and Central America are experiencing critical moments prior to the Esquipulas II presidental summit. Habib met with Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo for 1 hour and 15 minutes at the Government Palace. Also present at the meeting were U.S. Ambassador Alberto Martinez Piedra and Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita. Ronald Reagan's special envoy well-known for not disclosing his presidential discussions began a tour through the area on Tuesday. He met for 2 hours and 30 minutes with Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, and with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte. Habib said he has not issued any guidance, and is not ordering what should be served as appetizers or desserts during the talks because -- as he himself said -- I am a terrible cook. He added that [word indistinct] why I come to Central America.

Habib, who will not visit Nicaragua, continues his tour today in Honduras where he will meet with President Jose Azcona Hoyo. There he will conclude his seventh Central American tour since his appointment by President Reagan as special envoy. We are all experiencing critical moments prior to Esquipulas II, but I cannot publicly disclose what I discussed with the presidents, Habib emphasized. However, he did say: the United States is pleased with this forthcoming peace process, which we feel is an important development, and we hope it will bring peace, stability, and prosperity to Central America.

He said the democracies of Central America and the United States are committed to the democratization process, which we hope will lead to our goal of peace. Habib stated that the United States welcomes President Arias' peace proposal, which is the topic currently under discussion between the Central Americans and the Americans. He emphasized that it is up to each government to report to its own people what is happening, particularly in the democratic countries -- something that does not happen in another not-so-democratic country, Habib said in a veiled reference to Nicaragua.

PARTIES REJECT 'DEMOCRATIC COMMITMENT' DOCUMENT

PA181840 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Only six political parties and a political group that is still forming met at a downtown hotel this afternoon to sign a democratic commitment proposed by the Guatemalan Christian Democracy.

The parties that met were: The Nationalist Authentic Central with Hector Mayora as its representative, the Democratic Party of National Cooperation with Rolando Vaquiax, the Revolutionary Party with Mario Fuentes Pieruccini, the Democratic Socialist Party with Mario Solorzano, the National Renewal Party with Fermin Gomez, and the committee for the formation of UNO [National Organized Union] with Miguel Angel Ponciano [name as heard].

The parties that were absent included the MLN [National Liberation Movement], the UCN [Union of the National Center], [words indistinct], and the committee for the formation of MAS [Solidarity Action Movement], which decided not to sign because they view such an action as unadvisable.

The UCN decided not to sign because it feels that it is simply an expression of wills.

A UCN leader said the Christian Democracy's purpose was to show that the political forces within congress want to maintain and consolidate a democratic regime. However, he said the Vinicio Cerezo administration has not fulfilled its promise to solve the unemployment problem, which is 40 percent; the housing deficit, the need to build 600,000 houses; and (?the need to lower) the prices of staples. The UCN added that it supports the democratic process in Guatemala but not the Christian Democratic government.

The MNLN said the political pact was a farce by the Christian Democracy. It noted that the word democracy has been used by governments to satisfy their own greed, forgetting their commitments to the people and their needs.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ON SUMMIT POSTPONEMENT

PA170437 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Jun 87

[News conference by Costa Rican and Honduran Foreign Ministers Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto and Carlos Lopez Contreras, respectively, with reporters; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Station announcer] The moderator for this news conference will be newsman Marco Tulio Romero.

[Marco Romero, in progress]...it will be from 10 to 15 minutes at the most. The first question will be asked by ACAN-EFE correspondent in Tegucigalpa German Reyes.

[Reyes] Foreign Ministers, today Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte requested that you postpone the Central American presidential meeting scheduled for 25--26 June in Guatemala. I want to know whether the presidential meeting is going to take place after all or whether the meeting of Central American foreign ministers will be held as scheduled in Guatemala 22-23 June. Thank you.

[Station announcer] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto will answer this question.

[Madrigal] We have called newsmen to attend this news conference to clear up that doubt. We, Honduran Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras and I, met here because we are very pleased to inform you as soon as possible about the most recent events regarding the presidential meeting.

President Duarte did inform his counterparts that he believes that in view of the current situation and because there has been no time to prepare certain documents he considers very important for the meeting, the meeting should be postponed. He personally will not attend the meeting under those circumstances. In addition, it seems he will travel to Europe in the next few days. Therefore, he requested that the Central American presidents postpone the meeting until his return. He said they could agree on a date for the meeting a few days after his return. We imagine it would be in 10 or 15 days or so after his arrival. Before that date, we will try to hold some meetings of foreign ministers to try to prepare the documents that the presidents will discuss at the summit.

Therefore, in view of the circumstances, we wanted to inform the press that both Presidents Jose Azcona and Oscar Arias have agreed to the postponement requested by President Jose Napoleon Duarte. We imagine that the other colleagues will agree to the postponement as well. This answers the question asked by [name indistinct].

[Lopez Contreras] I want to add that the Salvadoran Government has offered San Salvador as the site for the first of the Central American foreign minister's meeting prior to the summit.

[Marco Romero] The next question will be asked by Radio America reporter David Romero.

[David Romero] Mr Foreign Minister, do you not believe that it is too great a coincidence that a few days after the visit by U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to the countries he considers Central American democracies, a presidential summit scheduled to take place in Guatemala was postponed when the meeting date had already been established as 25 and 26 June? Do you not believe there is too great a coincidence between Habib's visit to Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras and the postponement of the meeting?

[Madrigal] I would like to point out that there is also an extraordinary coincidence in the fact that the foreign ministers' meeting scheduled to take place in Tela was also postponed. Obviously, the meeting was intended to promote a multilateral exchange among the foreign ministers, but as far as the Republic of Honduras is concerned, the president agreed to attend the meeting in Guatemala despite the fact that a prior foreign ministers' meeting was not going to be held. However, all of the presidents do not think or feel this way, which is perfectly understandable.

[Marco Romero] The next question will be asked by reporter Julio Armando Valdez of HRN [Voz de Honduras Network]

[Valdez] Foreign Ministers, is there some degree of irresponsibility, let us say, on the part of some presidents, which has led to these constant postponements when, in reality, the situation in Central America is becoming increasingly conflictive every day and every minute? It is very difficult to think about the success and feasibility of achieving peace with these postponements by some of the presidents in the region, and when Honduras has been more responsible than Costa Rica in seeking the peace we Central Americans and the entire world so desire. Is it not time to limit these postponements?

[Madrigal] First of all, I must say that there have not been many postponements. In fact, this is the first time the presidential summit scheduled for 25 and 26 June has been postponed. In the second place, it seems to me, as Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez said, that while Presidents Azcona and Arias were willing to attend the meeting even without the foreign ministers' meeting, the opinion that a certain essential preparation is necessary is quite acceptable, because it will contribute to making the presidential summit yield more firm and positive results.

We cannot attribute the postponement to any negative or unconcealable influence or to an attitude of irresponsibility. Because of the circumstances many countries are facing and the assessment we have made of the political events in the region, there are many things which, to a greater or lesser extent, should be reported in advance. The postponement is the result of the circumstances we have been facing. Far from feeling that this has been a failure, the fact that we spoke -- as we did in Europe -- with the foreign ministers, presidents, and heads of government, the fact that we have spoken with the presidents and foreign ministers of Central America, and the fact that we saw the great desire for peace and the great interest that exists in regard to fine-tuning concepts to reach a positive understanding, demonstrates that this has not been a failure. On the contrary, it is simply a diversion, a stumbling block in the path of the goal we are all trying to attain.

[Mar Romero] Thanks to the foreign ministers of Costa Rica and Honduras, and thanks to the members of the national and international press.

Meeting Requested

PA190304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0110 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 18 Jun (AFP) -- The Honduran Government today called on the foreign ministers of the Central American countries to meet in the port of Tela, on the Atlantic, 25-26 June. The note sent today by Honduran Foreign Secretary Carlos Lopez to his Central American counterparts states that "the meeting is the framework of the agreements reached by the presidents of Guatemala and Honduras, Vinicio Cerezo and Jose Azcona Hoyo, respectively" on 16 June when the discussed the postponement of the Central American summit meeting.

The note states that such agreements "have been approved by Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte and Costa Rican President Oscar Arias." The agreements call for holding the summit meeting on 6 and 7 August. According to the note, the meeting of Central American foreign ministers will have as its main objective the task "of developing and establishing the sequences of President Arias' peace plan to prepare the meeting of the Central American presidents."

AZCONA, REGALADO MEET WITH U.S. UNDER SECRETARIES

PA181515 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 16 Jun 87 p 2

[Report by Faustino Ordonez Baca]

[Text] Jose Azcona Hoyo, president of the Republic, and General Humberto Regalado Hernandez, chief of the Armed Forces, met yesterday for over 1 hour with Elliott Abrams, under secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and Fred Ilke, under secretary of defense of the United States, to discuss aspects of defense and other bilateral issues.

The meeting began at 1630 and concluded at 1740. Also present at the meeting was Robert Pastorino, deputy assistant secretary of defense for inter-American affairs; Everett Briggs, U.S. ambassador to Honduras; and Jose Zorzano, identified as a member of the U.S. National Security Council. "We discussed bilateral issues, and spoke about the controversial decision concerning F-5 planes," the under secretary of defense said briefly. He is the only person authorized to speak [as published]. He was escorted by a group of approximately 10 bodyguards who greatly impeded work by reporters.

Security measures inside the Government House were strict and a fence had been set up. Over 30 representatives from the media -- including journalists, cameramen, and photographers -- finally decided to go outside and wait for the U.S. officials.

U.S. Ambassador Everett Briggs announced that the first F-5 planes will be delivered in October and November. U.S. Government representatives refused to comment on the canceled Central American Summit despite repeated questions.

Armed Forces chief Gen Regalado Hernandez left the Government House by the back door used by presidential honor guards. Both local and foreign newsmen complained that President Azcona Hoyo's main spokesman did not show enough interest in organizing a mini-news conference to learn about the visitors' impressions.

OPPOSITION TO HOLD TALKS WITH COSTA RICA'S ARIAS

PA171526 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Report by ANN reporter Edgar Barberena -- passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Representatives of several opposition political parties, including two of the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board, left today for Costa Rica to discuss with President Oscar Arias the Central American situation and Nicaragua's domestic situation.

The visit will be brief, according to Luis Humberto Guzman, leader of the legislative faction of the Popular Social Christian Party [PPSC]. Here are his remarks on the visit:

[Guzman] "PPSC Secretary General Mauricio Diaz Davila left for Costa Rica to participate in a meeting with President Arias. During the meeting, he will brief him on our party's views on the so-called Arias plan, the Central American crisis, and the solution proposals that we endorse. The PPSC will insist on the nine-point proposal it signed along with other Nicaraguan parties. We are insisting on the need to back national proposals because regional proposals have proven unfeasible."

Diaz Davila said that the ideas set forth during the first 6 months of the year by various opposition parties are not connected to the Arias plan.

[Guzman] "A meeting of Central American presidents will take place in Guatemala City this month, and we believe it is good and important to convey to the people who will meet there, to the Central American presidents, the points of view of the Nicaraguan opposition. There will be an exchange of views and a presentation of our views. However, in no way are we proposing that our problems be resolved by foreign, instead of national forces. It is the other way around. We will insist on the need to resolve national problems in Nicaragua."

Regarding the names of the opposition members who went to Costa Rica, he said:

[Guzman] "Plans included the participation of [Independent Liberal Party leader] Virgilio Godoy; Mario Rappaccioli [of the Social Christian Party], Erick Ramirez [of the Social Christian Party], and Mauricio Diaz. Communist Party leader Ariel Bravo Lorio's name was also being considered."

MINISTER TINOCO REJECTS POSTPONEMENT OF SUMMIT

PA190118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0017 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Guatemala, 18 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The Sandinist government will not attend any Central American presidential meeting if it is not held on the date already established, Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said today.

Initially, the Central American presidents agreed to meet on 25 and 26 June in Guatemala City to analyze the peace plan proposed by Costa Rican President Oscar Arias.

The meeting, nevertheless, has been postponed to 6 and 7 August at the request of Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte.

Victor Hugo Tinoco arrived in Guatemala tonight to meet with President Vinicio Cerezo and his Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle.

Arce on Postponement

PA182114 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Sandinist leader Bayardo Arce today stated that the Nicaraguan Government is waiting for an official explanation about the postponement of the summit of Central American presidents that was to be held in Guatemala on 25 June.

Arce, vice coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission, explained that, so far, the Guatemalan Government, as the meeting's host, has not explained the reason for the postponement of the meeting

[Words indistinct], Arce said, the recent visit by U.S. roving ambassador Philip Habib had some connection with the position of certain goverments to interrupt a process that was being actively promoted with the encouragement of European nations. The Sandinist leader referred to the contras' strategic defeat which, he said, will be complete in 1988. If the current level of our Armed Forces' offensive continues, he remarked, 1988 will be decisive for the elimination of the contra groups that are still operating in Nicaragua.

In 1988, the anti-Sandinists will not have much of a chance to act as a result of the harrassment by our comprehensive defense system, Arce said. Arce added: If the contras are now attacking cooperatives, settlements, electric towers, and other economic targets, in 1988 their capacity to carry out such terrorist acts will be particularly nil.

PRESIDENT ORTEGA REPORTS ON MIG'S 'FANTASY'

PA190104 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has asserted that our MIG planes are the thousands of workers and peasants with their rifles.

Reacting to allegations that Nicaraguan pilots are training with MIG planes in Cuba, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega asserted that the Reagan administration invented this fantasy to justify its military presence in Nicaragua. In answer to a U.S. newsman, the revolutionary leader said the MIG planes Nicaragua has for use in case the White House invades our nation are the thousands of peasants and workers who will confront any Yankee invasion with their rifles.

President Ortega noted that with these fantasies the U.S. Government is promoting the arms race in Central America to continue its military maneuvers and threats to invade our country.

SOVIET SHIP ARRIVES WITH DIESEL, GASOLINE

PA182217 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 17 Jun 87 p 12

[Text] Emilio Rapaccioli, minister [as published] of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute (INE), reported that a Soviet ship arrived yesterday with 102,600 barrels of diesel -- 4.2 million gallons -- and 60,000 barrels of gasoline -- 2.5 million gallons -- which will meet 30 percent of the national demand, because it will be kept as a reserve in the event of an emergency. [as published]

Likewise, he denied the statements made by the directors of the Association of Cotton Growers of Chinandega who charged that Petronic [Nicarguan Petroleum Enterprise] was giving them only 4,000 gallons of fuel per day. Rapaccioli said there is enough fuel to meet the needs of the producers from Region 2 (Leon and Chinandega) with 36,000 gallons per day, including a 5 percent reserve. Likewise, he explained the average consumption for this region in 1986 amounted to 379,000 [as published] gallons per day. This year, this supply has been met, including a 5-percent reserve, and even then it is planned to distribute a minimum of 36,000 gallons in order to guarantee the area's production.

"Something we would not do at this time" -- he explained -- "would be to neglect the supply of fuel to that region. If, by including the 5-percent reserve, this affects of decreases production, this situation should be reported to the Petronic delegate, and we will solve it," he categorically stated. He also pointed out that between 25 May and 15 June, 782,000 gallons of fuel were distributed in Region 2, of which Texaco delivered 193,000, Chevron distributed 51,000, Esso distributed 268,000, and Shell delivered 270,000 gallons, which is equivalent to 90 percent of the deliveries, including the 5 percent [reserve].

He said that what is probably happening is that there are either two producers' organizations, or they are having problems with the petroleum companies, "or perhaps some gasoline stations are not meeting payments, or there is a shortage at the gasoline station where they go. If that is the case, they should let us know as soon as there is a need for new supplies, or if it is a matter of lack of payment, so we can do something."

In order to do this, the producers must take the initiative, with the support of the INE, so we will be able to immediately solve the situation, and name the gasoline stations where they receive their fuel, so we will give them a larger supply. In informing the producers, the official reported that during the first 3 months of this year, the region received an average of 44,100 gallons of fuel per day.

In spite of all the problems there have been in the production decrease during the 14 days (from 10-24 May) when the refinery was not working, the region never stopped receiving supplies.

'FIRST LADY' DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH COSTA RICA

PA130202 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2246 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] San Jose, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Rosario Murillo de Ortega, Nicaragua's first lady, said here today that relations between Costa Rica and Nicaragua are experiencing "a new phase" of improvement following a period of tension that jeopardized relations.

Murillo, who arrived in this capital today to participate in a seminar on the "humanization of the economic process," during which she lectured, told ACAN-EFE that this "new phase" reflects the ties of friendship that have traditionally united the peoples of the two countries.

"Our peoples have always shared a very deep relationship and we now have an opportunity to strengthen communication between Costa Ricans and Nicaraguans," the Nicaraguan first lady said, who arrived in Costa Rica aboard a private plane accompanied by five of her seven children.

When questioned about the Sandinist position on the peace plan of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, she said that Nicaragua supports it "as part of a peaceful Latin American solution promoted by the Contadora Group" (Mexico, Panama, Colombia, and Venezuela).

"We are confident there will be sufficient flexibility to continue these efforts, Murillo pointed out. She is president of the Sandinist Cultural Workers Association (ASTC), and author of several poetry books including "Gualtayan," "Rise To Be Born," "The Duty To Sing," "To Love Is To Fight," and "In the Splendid Cities."

Rosario Murillo, who was greeted at the "Juan Santamaria" International Airport by Costa Rican First Lady Margarita Penon de Arias, was interrupted on several occasions by the cries of her children, who demanded her attention during her statements to the press following a speech during the seminar.

During her speech in the "Toward a Humanization of the Economic Process" Seminar, which began last Wednesday and which will be closed tonight by the Costa Rican president, Murillo Zambrana offered her country, on behalf of the "Diriangen" Union of Nicaraguan Craftsmen, as host for the next meeting.

During her speech, she discussed the development of handicrafts in Nicaragua despite economic problems preventing an adequate supply of materials, tools, and equipment.

A group of 15 Nicaraguan exiles protested in front of the hotel while Rosario Murillo was delivering her speech.

Spokesmen for the Nicaraguan Resistence (RN) said three of the exiled women, who were protesting against the presence of Daniel Ortega's wife, were "violently mistreated by members of Murillo's security group [no end of quotation mark received].

Today, the Nicaraguan first lady will meet with the local press and former President Jose Figueres. Tomorrow she will meet with President Arias Sanchez and his wife at their residence.

Guatemalan Vice President Roberto Carpio Nicolle on Thursday participated in this Central American seminar, the second of its kind in Central America (the first was held in Guatemala). Carpio was honored by the organizer for his efforts in promoting and consolidating handicrafts and small industries.

COMMANDER ARCE ON CONTRAS 'STRATEGIC DEFEAT'

PA181436 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Commander Bayardo Arce, vice coordinator of the Executive Committee of the FSLN National Directorate, said last night that the war of aggression we are experiencing must be understood as part of the revolution.

[Begin Arce recording] I have seen many efforts, undoubtedly positive, aimed at analyzing our revolutionary process. These efforts are aimed at establishing the factors that delimit our process, conditions that are intrinsic to our process -- which are explained by the war, which is a factor outside to the process itself. [sentence as heard] This view point, it seems to me, has nothing to do with the true interpretation of what has been called the period of Reaganism. In other words, in my opinion, the war of aggression we are faced with, the war we are confronting and struggling against, is almost an integral part of the revolutionary process. This is the particular area of Reaganism we must experience. In other words, we must carry out the revolution while waging a permanent and active struggle, from day to day, for the revolution's defense and consolidation.

This is a reality that the Third World countries are also experiencing. These countries, in the decade prior to Reagan, managed to attain power and initiated processes of transformation. Our reality is that of Mozambique, Angola, and Ethiopia; it is the reality that Grenada experienced; it is the reality that is being experienced by all of the revolutionary processes that were born in the world in the decade prior to the Reagan administration. These revolutionary processes in themselves explain why within imperialism, Reaganism emerged as the imperialists' strategic response to what they understood as their process of decline, as their process of losing ground in the sphere of worldwide influence, which led Reagan to strengthen his warmongering policy of force as the only way to recover the empire's influence.

What our revolution is, what our political process has been, is not the result of the war. The war and the results of our political process are part of a single unit of revolutionary change under our historical and geopolitical conditions. [end recording]

The revolutionary leader said that upon referring to the strategic defeat of the mercenaries, we must take into consideration the manner in which their forces have been disarticulated after holding a relevant position. Arce pointed out the belligerence of the working people, demonstrated in their participation in the nation's defense, and their fighting capabilities.

[Begin Arce recording] When we look back, we can speak of a strategic defeat because there were 13,000 counterrevolutionaries and now there are less than 5,000. Of their six regional commandos, one is left -- and it is harassed and pursued. Of the (?network) that covered six departments, more than 50 percent of the national territory, there is one base in Honduras -- and they wanted to establish a Southern Front with Eden Pastora as a symbol of their rejection of our revolution. In the political sphere, we believe we are not at all isolated; we are playing a very important role in the Nonaligned Movement, and we have done such a good job that we will preside over the next period.

I believe our international presence in Europe and Latin America, in party and mass activities, and in government activities demonstrates that Nicaragua is not an isolated country. Politically, we are strong, and what is even more important for us is that despite fighting a war, we have been able to do something that is vital to the condition of the empire: develop the defensive capabilities of the revolution. [end recording]

CREW OF DOWNED PLANE 'DEPORTED TO MIAMI'

PA182101 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The three Nicaraguans who were in the plane shot down by the SMP [Patriotic Military Service] boys have been deported to Miami. Honduran sources said that the three crewmen of the plane downed by the SMP were immediately sent to Miami. At first, it was unknown where they had been sent, but this morning it was learned that they were sent to Miami.

When they crashed, they first went to a health center in a village called Cabanas, they were then taken to Tegucigalpa, and from there to Miami.

CONTRAS BLOW UP THREE POSTS IN LAS SEGOVIAS

PA180427 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 14 Jun 87 p 2

[Text] The Defense Ministry yesterday reported yet another terrorist action against the civilian population and the country's economy, this time in Las Segovias, Region 1.

According to the official report, a group of counterrevolutionaries in the service of the U.S. Government blew up three posts at the San Francisco-Ciudad Antigua road intersection, 3 km east of Mozonte, at 2300 local time on Friday.

EPS REPORTS 106 CONTRA CASUALTIES IN REGION 5

PA131501 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Jun 87

[Text] Chontales -- The EPS inflicted 106 casualties on the counterrevolutionary forces operating in Region 5 during the special operation "Heroes and Martyrs of Bataola" from 23 May to 7 June. This was reported yesterday in Nueva Guinea by Lieutenant Colonel Roberto Calderon, military chief of Region 5.

[Begin Calderon recording] We named the operation "Heroes and Martyrs of Bataola;" its first phase lasted from 23 May to 7 June. Abundant military supplies were seized, as you can see, in the area near Niagara Hill, the mouth of Boca Tapada Cay, and the Punta Gorda River.

This special operation is the latest that we have undertaken in the military region. We have held three of these operations as part of the struggle against air supplies for the counterrevolution. The first incident occurred on 5 October 1986 when a 123k aircraft was downed in El Tigre and the U.S. mercenary Hasenfus was captured. The Gaspar Garcia Laviana Rapid Hunter Battalion participated in that operation. On 20 February 1987, an air supply intended for the Jorge Salazar Commando in the (Loma Guabique) area was seized by the Juan Gregorio Colindres BLI [Battalion for Unconventional Warfare]. On 7 June, abundant military supplies were seized from counterrevolutionary forces from ARDE and part of the FDN commanded by the counterrevolutionary known as Blanco.

This materiel was recovered in the Niagara Hill area, at the mouth of Boca Tapada Cay and Punta Gorda River. The register number is 7918. Forces of the 53d Infantry Brigade and the Pedro Altamirano BLI took part in this special operation. The 533d Permanent Territorial Company of the 53d Brigade played a particularly important role in the operation. We also want to stress that the Sandinist Air Force, particularly its helicopter combat pilots, played an important and irreplaceable role in these operations.

As of today, 8 June [as heard], we have reported 44 clashes as part of the "Heroes and Martyrs of Bataloa" operation. This includes 92 dead, an undetermined number of wounded, and 14 prisoners -- totaling 106 casualties.

Part of the materiel seized was 70 AKL rifles, with 3 shots in double [words indistinct] lines; approximately 300 loaders for these rifles; approximately 100 pair of boots; and approximately 100 uniforms made with U.S. fabric. We also have abundant ammunition. There is a total of 56,000 cartridges, [words indistinct] 70 AKL rifles, 50,000 cartridges, approximately 100 uniforms, 100 pair of boots, [words indistinct] shovels, other wardrobe items, [words indistinct], medicine, belts, handkerchiefs, ammunition belts, [words indistinct], radios, a solar plaque, various kinds of batteries, two Icom radios, and other effects [words indistinct] AR-5 rifle with an AK telescopic sight, which we have identified as belonging to counterrevolutionary chief Ganso. [end recording]

BRIEFS

JOURNALISM AGREEMENT WITH CUBA -- Esteli -- Rafael Balbuena, director of local correspondents [corresponsalia voluntaria] of Playa municipality of the City of Havana Province in Cuba, Lily Soto, from the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, and Jazmin Valenzuela, representing the FSLN Regional Committee in Las Segovias, signed an agreement to strengthen ties of friendship and mutual cooperation and to improve the information work in the sectoral, regional, and national communications media. The agreement will allow an exchange of experiences among local correspondents from Playa municipality and their colleagues from Las Segovias [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 13 Jun 87 p 6 PA]

MOTTA DENIES ASSEMBLY'S CONSPIRACY CHARGES

PA182023 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Jun 87 p A1

[Letter received by LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA from businessman Roberto Motta; no place or date given]

[Text] TO THE PUBLIC OPINION

Because the public deserves my respect and attention, I hereby wish to express my astonishment at the resolution issued by the Legislative Assembly on 15 June 1987, which unjustly accuses me of involvement in a plot to overthrow the National Government.

My record is one of a hard-working man, who respects the laws and loves the Fatherland regardless of any offense or slander against me.

I wish to forgive all those who have offended me with their slanders. May God and history judge them.

ROBERTO MOTTA I.D. number 8AV-4-11

Businessman Denies Charges

PA181558 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Letter sent to Legislative Assembly President Ovidio Diaz by businessman Federico Humbert on Legislative Assembly's resolution]

[Text] Ovidio Diaz, President of the Legislative Assembly, Mr President: In its 15 June 1987 session, the Legislative Assembly approved a resolution in which my name is mentioned in connection with charges of alleged seditious, subversive attempts and high treason against the national government and our homeland. Because the resolution is based on totally false assertions concerning me, I must clarify the following:

It is absolutely false that I participated in a meeting or meetings with Roderick Esquivel, Gabriel Lewis Galindo, or members of the National Defense Forces General Staff.

I have no knowledge of an alleged movement mentioned as the Local Democratic Movement, MODELO, in the legislative resolution.

I cannot accept, and therefore I reject the rash accusation that I participated in a movement to discredit or destabilize my country abroad, as stated in the resolution. I firmly believe we Panamanians must resolve our problems here in Panama; therefore, I have never tried to discredit my country abroad. My position and my convictions have always been clear, and my actions corroborate those convictions.

I remind you and those who approved the resolution that love and respect for the homeland are not the heritage of a few, but of all Panamanians, among which I fervently include myself. Sincerely, Federico Humbert

CHURCH CALLS FOR FDP RETREAT, DIALOGUE

PA182125 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Jun 87 pp A-1, A-18

["Communique" issued by the Panamanian Episcopal Conference (CEP) in Panama City -- dated 17 June, 1987]

[Text] Communique by the Panamanian Episcopal Conference

As pastors of the Panamanian Catholic people, we are interested in peace and welfare of each and every one of the people who make up the fatherland. As we speak today, we wish to fulfill our mission of guiding Catholics, and at the same time we want to offer some guidance to all men of good will. We do not intend to favor one group to the detriment of another.

We, as pastors, are not called to propose specific solutions to purely political questions. However, according to the teachings of Vatican Council II, "It is just for the Church, at all times and places, to preach its doctrine about society, and voice its moral judgment, even in issues having to do with public order, when the fundamental rights of the people so demand." ("The Church in the Modern World," No 74).

With this in mind, we are facing the critical situation our country is experiencing. The church will continue promoting the implementation and practice of moral values in all areas of individual and social life, without excluding any person or group, regardless of whether that group is public or private.

Neither the situation nor the problems that have been revealed are new, but their nature is indeed serious, given the incidents that have occurred and the measures adopted to counteract them.

In our pastoral letter dated 5 February, 1984, "On the Current Political Moment," we pointed out the "Main Problems of Panama," as: individualism, poverty, the Canal Treaties, the economic situation, public and private immorality, lack of social welfare, manipulation of the media, militarism, and the lack of political culture.

To date, the list of problems has not changed much. Instead, distrust and the lack of credibility have worsened because every time a crisis has exploded and the heat of the moment is over, we throw a cover over the problems and turn the page as if nothing had occurred. The problems continue worsening each time, and the burden of the people's dissatisfaction is increasing dangerously.

This time, the spark was the statements by retired Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera. We say spark because the true, deep, and final cause of the recent incidents is the dissatisfaction, distrust and discouragement resulting from the passiveness and omission by the authorities, institutions and national organizations in facing the problems afflicting us.

How many times have there been charges about violations of the rights to life, freedom, and reputation? How many times have we heard reports about embezzlement of public funds, disarray in the public administration, disorganization and inefficiency in public institutions? Who has not heard or talked about the 1984 electoral fraud, the partiality of the courts, or military meddling in the decisions of the civilian authorities or institutions? The key question is: Who receives, assumes jurisdiction over and clears all these charges? This is the point on which we must stop and mediate in order to begin a dialogue to rectify the situation. Looking ahead, we can see either the dark clouds of fraticidal confrontations or the wide horizon of a mature and responsible Panama. The difference lies in the attitude we assume today, especially those of us who have the greatest responsibility for the problems that have been stated.

We believe that to build an atmosphere of trust and constructive and serene dialogue, we must implement some measures such as:

1. The immediate reinstatement of the suspended constitutional guarantees and the release of all people still under arrest because of the suspension.

2. The real autonomy of the state civilian branches, and the effective and gradual retreat of the Panamanian Defense Forces [FDP] to their tasks and specific duties.

3. An effort to explain and clarify for public opinion the points and charges that have been made.

4. Preparation of the institutions and mechanisms that will guarantee the credibility and confidence in free and democratic elections.

5. The quest for genuine political pluralism, ensuring that differences in opinions do not lead to violence and disturbances in the public order, or become an excuse for carrying out revenge or purges.

In concluding this document, we wish to deplore and reject all violence, personal or institutional, public or private, physical or moral that has taken place in recent days. We specifically point out the selective suspension of freedom of expression that has silenced some, while others have engaged in strong and abusive attacks.

Likewise, we regret and reject the vile and offensive attacks voiced through the media gainst some members of the CEP who, in fulfilling their pastoral mission, have offered their services and themselves for the sake of peace and justice.

The situation of the majority of our poor and neglected people -- who are the ones who suffer directly all the serious consequences -- must be taken very much into consideration when searching for solutions to our national problems.

We urge all Catholics to redouble their prayers invoking the Prince of Peace to heed the clamor of His people who are demanding peace in justice and in liberty. We invite the clergy to use the liturgical means provided by the missal in the eucharistic celebrations, asking for peace, charity, harmony, reconciliation, and a more just order.

In view of the atmosphere of disunity, distrust, and disruption we are experiencing, we hereby announce the Eucharistic Gathering [an annual Panamanian Catholic event] scheduled to be held in Panama City, Colon City, and David City on Sunday 21 June has been postponed until the communion and participation conditions required for this ceremony are proper.

May the Virgin Mary, Queen of Peace, in this Marian Year intercede for us before Her Son and teach us how to be true brethren, as Jesus Christ as ordered.

Panama, 17 June 1987

[Signed] Marco G McGrath, C.S.C., archbishop of Panama, president of the CEP; Jose Maria Carrizo V. bishop of Chitre, vice president of the CEP; Carlos A. Lewis, S.V.D., coadjutor bishop of David, secretary general of the CEP; Daniel E. Nunez, bishop of David; Jose Dimas Cedeno, bishop of Santiago de Veraguas; [no name published], vicar delegate of the vicar apostolic of Darien; Jose Agustin Canuza, prelate bishop of Bocas del Toro; Oscar Mario Brown Jimenez, auxiliary bishop of Panama; Jose Luis Lacunza, auxiliary bishop of Panama; Jesus Serrano, bishop emeritus of the apostolic vicariate of Darien; Marcos Zuluaga, bishop emeritus of the apostolic vicariate of Darien.

STATION COMMENTARY SCORNS MODELO GROUP

PA182222 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now that the details of the thwarted conspiracy that sought to disrupt the national order have been revealed, it is necessary to take firm measures to prevent the actions of those who moved against the fatherland's highest interest from going unpunished.

It would be inconceivable if the promoters of the attempt to lead the country to a chaotic situation would end up being generously rewarded, something they would have never done to those they regarded as the object of their destabilization game.

Certainly, the issue is not to exact revenge, but to dispense justice because our people deserve justice and respect. We should remember that some, if not all, of the people linked to the seditious plan represent enterprises and corporations that have signed contracts in several fields in the country. Others receive the benefit of sinecures granted by the political system they are now attacking in a cowardly, rather than courageous, way. Over the past few years, several members of the MODELO [Local Democratic Movement] group have enjoyed privileges and prerogatives that have helped them to considerably increase their personal wealth, under the excessive tolerance of the revolutionary process. The revolutionary process even thought it was progressing along with such people in the national development tasks.

Now, the community is demanding that those urging people not to pay taxes be investigated to see if, at the time of their antipatriotic call, they were up to date with the national treasury and had made the corresponding payments to the Social Security Fund. The nation is demanding a detailed review of all those contracts signed by the state with protagonists of the sedition. The fact that such contracts are still valid means the resources belonging to all Panamanians have been used to finance destabilization and unrest.

We all know many of the companies involved in the conspiracy are receiving substantial benefits from planning state publicity campaigns and from executing such campaigns. We believe we are interpreting the desire of the citizens who demand such contracts be terminated, because the state has the capacity to meet such needs through its own public relations personnel. It is necessary to accurately identify the links of the MODELO group with the state economic system in order to prevent those corporations from continuing to encroach on the state economic system and thereby to hinder the country's overall development.

We want to state, it is necessary to point out, the dismantling of the destabilization plan cannot conlude with the mere naming of the people responsible, because this would be a mockery of the Panamanian people, whose security has been jeopardized. Besides, it could be expected some of those who were engaged in such a dark plan were fully aware of the risks they were assuming. Now, as men, they must face the consequences.

AMBASSADOR TO COLOMBIA ON DIAZ' STATEMENTS

PA130430 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0246 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 12 Jun (DPA) -- Raul Roger, Panamanian ambassador to Colombia, tonight said that "certain sectors in the United States and Panama want to topple General Manuel Antonio Noriega."

The diplomat, who was interviewed by the "RCN" Radio Network, commented on the development of the tense political situation in his country.

As for former Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera's statements, Roger said that "in my opinion they seem to be the result of an emotional imbalance stemming from jealously in his capacity as a professional [not further clarified] and as second in command of the National Guard [as received] of my country."

Roger said that Diaz Herrera's charges "are absurd." He reaffirmed that lies are being used, "especially foreign lies promoted by U.S. sectors, which have been undermining the prestige and dignity of the top leaders of the Panamanian Government for several years, specifically of Gen Noriega."

He pointed out that "this is a campaign supported by sectors of the Panamanian Government to topple Gen Noriega in an attempt to establish a puppet commander. That would allow these sectors to apply pressure and make the decisions they deem appropriate to prevent us Panamanians from fully recovering the canal in the year 2000."

PROMINENT FIGURE DENIES ROLE IN CRISIS

PA182139 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 18 Jun 87 p A4

[From the "Names and Events" column]

[Text] Roberto Aleman, a prominent member of our economic, social, and political spheres, has publicly denied reports that unjustly and erroneously linked him to the turbulent events that took place here last week. When these events occurred, he was in Washington.

UNIVERSITY REQUESTS STATE OF EMERGENCY BE LIFTED

PA171833 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1742 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Panama City, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The University of Panama today requested that the government lift the state of emergency and reopen the university. They university has been cordoned off since last week by military patrol cars.

In a communique released today, the University of Panama authorities urge the Panamanian political forces to adopt "a mature attitude that will contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of tranquillity, conducive to dialogue and negotiated solutions." Even though the state of emergency is in effect and constitutional guarantees remain suspended, the university insists that human rights be respected.

The university's academic authorities condemn the military siege of the main campus, and point out that the Constitution guarantees the autonomy of the university, including the inviolabiity of the campus.

They reject any U.S. interference in the political crisis that has been affecting Panama for 10 days, ever since Colonel Roberto Diaz Herrera accused General Manuel Antonio Noriega and other government officials of abusing power, corruption, and murders.

The University of Panama, which has 50,000 students, pointed out in the communique that "social peace" can only be achieved with the total enforcement of democracy, respect for institutions, the "honest" administration of justice, and the "exemplary" conduct of public officials. [passage omitted]

BANKING ASSOCIATION BANKS OPERATING AS OF 15 JUNE

PA151829 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1752 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] The Panamanian Banking Association has stated that, because of the nature of the banking system, its operations require the continuity of services banks offer to both local and foreign clients.

As of today, 15 June, the banks that are members of the Banking Association will operate according to their regular hours. The Panamanian Banking Association requested that national authorities grant the basic security measures needed to conduct the country's economic activities, and it is therefore necessary to restore the suspended constitutional guarantees.

CAPUTO ON FALKLANDS TALKS, EASTERN BLOC 'OPENING'

PY190021 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2145 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 June (NA) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stated that the sovereignty issue over the Malvinas Islands is not "excludable" to begin talks with the United Kingdom. He added that so far "no negotiations have been conducted" with that country.

Caputo said that "should the United Kingdom some day impose as a condition to begin negotiations the demand that Argentina declare an end to hostilities, we would do so to demonstrate our willingness to negotiate, although it is not appropriate from the legal standpoint."

The foreign minister added that "there has been no intermediation." He explained that "friendly countries interested in finding with Argentina a method to break the current impasse to reach some sort of negotiation have always explained to us and we have understood that they are not acting as intermediaries, but that they are seeking formulas to break the current deadlock."

In remarks on a program broadcast by Radio Splendid FM, called "That Which Happens," Caputo said the actions being carried out by those countries "cannot be described as discouraging," because "there are countries working hard to find formulas to allow us, more or less, in the near future, to break the ice in the negotiations between the United Kingdom and Argentina."

Regarding the possibility of ceasing hostilities in the South Atlantic, Caputo stated that "since there has not been a declaration of war, there cannot be a legal declaration of an end of hostitilities." He added that "we cannot do what is not necessary."

Caputo explained, however, that "should the United Kingdom some day impose as a condition to begin negotiations that Argentina declare an end to hostilities, we would do so to show our willingness to negotiate, although it is not appropriate from the legal standpoint."

Commenting on the political "opening" in the Soviet Union since the assumption of power by Mikhail Gorbachev, Caputo said: "It is extremely important; I say so more as an observer than as a theoretician, from the experience achieved from many leaders." He said that in the future that process will have "great signficance." He added that "the changes taking place in these countries must follow a growing process of greater development that will include the political sectors."

He said the talks he held recently in Czechoslovakia showed "a considerable advance" in the way of looking at economic issues. He added that "a high-ranking leader" of that country "told me something that surprised me." He told me: "Look, Mr Minister, we understand that economic laws cannot be violated."

Caputo stated: "I told myself that I had just witnessed a classical level of Marxism, but it was not so, because he told me that economic laws of the capitalist and of the Marxist systems are the same, because there are things that cannot be done and we have often been mistaken by taking a populist, ideological view of the economy."

He added that "the political opening in the Soviet Union will have a great impact on other countries," and that "Western Europe will feel the effects of that policy as soon as the so-called East European countries change their economic policies, liberate them, and give more participation to private enterprises and initiative.

Caputo said that under those conditions "the so-called Eastern Europe will begin to compete with Western Europe."

Regarding the recent elections in Great Britain, Italy, and Spain, Caputo said that "it is as if everyone has moved to the center." He said: "The differences between the European liberal-conservative parties and the Social Democrats are increasingly less everyday, as far as administration of public property and of the economy is concerned, although there are some shades of difference in social priorities and foreign policy."

Speaking on President Alfonsin's trip to the United States, Caputo denied the possibility of a meeting between Alfonsin and President Ronald Reagan. He said that some press reports have suggested such a possibility "so they can report when it is not held and take the opportunity to criticize the government."

SENATOR GASS BELIEVES TALKS WITH UK POSSIBLE

PY190120 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2109 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) — Senator Adolfo Gass (UCR [Radical Civic Union], Buenos Aires Province), commenting on the Malvinas issue, has said that 1987 might be the year in which a direct contact between the two governments (Argentine and British) will start, although he noted that for the time being the Argentine Government is not making any official or unofficial moves.

In a statement at Ezeiza airport before traveling to Lisbon with Senator Luis Leon (UCR, Chaco Province), Gass admitted that countries friendly with Argentina and the United Kingdom are concerned and are seeking a solution or a contact to be established. In this regard, he mentioned Switzerland, which is in charge of British interests in Argentina. He said that unofficial moves are being made, but not by Argentina. The senator added: It is true that every time we meet with a U.S. congressman we discuss the Malvinas issue and they ask what they can do to help arrange a meeting. He reiterated that the official Argentina Government stance is to continue insisting at all international forums that the UN resolutions be observed. We are willing to start negotiations immediately with the United Kingdom on the grounds of the UN resolutions. It goes without saying, he explained, that the sovereignty issue must be included.

Regarding his optimism on the possibility of starting negotiations, Gass said: It is true, but I am not an irrational and thoughtless optimist. Margaret Thatcher will assume the government for the third time and she no longer needs the Malvinas issue as a political tool. When I visited the United Kingdom before 1982, no one was interested in the Malvinas issue. However, last year the group of legislators that visited London spoke to the people, who voiced their concern. Although they were pleased that their image as an important country, as an empire, had been restored, they were also aware of how much it costs them to maintain the islands.

Moreover, Gass added, an important legislator of Margaret Thatcher's party (Conservative) is pressing for negotiations to start, referring to the president of the South Atlantic Council, which is a nongovernmental agency. In addition, the Liberal, Labor, and Social Democratic Parties have promised the Argentine president that if they assumed power, they would start negotiations. The important fact now is that the Conservative legislators agree with this point of view.

In Lisbon, Gass and Leon will participate in a meeting of delegates of the Latin American and European parliaments to discuss subjects of mutual interest, including the Malvinas issue.

SUPREME COURT TO RULE ON DUE OBEDIENCE LAW

PY182152 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 18 Jun 87 p 11

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- The Supreme Court was yesterday swamped with presentations backing up the constitutional status of the due obedience law. The appeals were filed by the defence attorneys of most of the military officers being tried by the Federal Appeals Court for human rights violations.

All the presentations rejected recent appeals against the law, which came into effect yesterday, and requested the release of their clients on the basis of the controversial law.

Three such requests were filed by the defence attorneys of former police Doctor Jorge Berges, former police Inspector Miguel Etchecolatz, and former police Corporal Norberto Cozzani, all three of whom were tried along with former Buenos Aires Province Police Chief Ramon Camps for atrocities committed at clandestine detention centres.

What orginally sparked off such frenetic court activity was the numerous appeals filed against the due obedience law by human rights organizations, and the rulings issued by Moron Federal Judge Juan Ramos Padilla and the Bahia Blanca Federal Appeals Court declaring the law unconstitutional.

The Supreme Court will shortly issue the pronouncement on these presentations and thus rule on the law's constitutional status.

Official Supreme Court defence attorney Carlos Tavares asked that the high court rule against the appeals filed by relatives of victims of state terrorism on the grounds that they are not legally capable of making such presentations. However, he did not deliver an opinion on the law's validity.

Tavares is Camps' official defense attorney, as well as that of Camps' successor Ovidio Riccheri.

Supreme Court Chief Justice Jose Cevero Caballero, meanwhile, said that lower courts are not legally bound to follow the Supreme Court pronouncement, as they are free to make different interpretations of the law.

He also said that rulings on the issue should be restricted to the specific case in question and recommended that courts refrain from other considerations.

The Service for Peace and Justice (SERPAJ) human rights grouping yesterday criticized Vice President Victor Martinez and Interior Minister Antonio Troccoli for "pressuring the Supreme Court into declaring the due obedience law constitutional" through their recent statements. Both officials have expressed their conviction that the high court will rule in favour of the law.

The Cordoba Federal Appeals Court will dismiss charges against most of the 50 officers indicted by that court in virtual recognition of the due obedience law's validity, leaving only four officers to be tried, court sources revealed.

Army Chief-of-Staff Jose Caridi say yesterday in Tucuman that the due obedience law "is the law which we have and the one we will follow, we are convinced it will be applied efficiently."

He underlined that "there is no doubt in my mind that Argentines will achieve reconciliation soon."

Lower House majority leader Cesar Jaroslavsky (Radical-Entre Rios) said yesterday that if the Armed Forces are not satisfied by the due obedience law, Argentina's political situation will "turn hellish."

He said that if a military officer should again resist a court summons and hold up in a garrison, "the question will be how to get him out."

Democratic Centre Union (UCeDe) congressional candidate Hector Siracusano said yesterday that "to think that the entire military problem revolves around the due obedience question is to be completely ignorant of the matter."

Siracusano considered that the civilian and military records of the last military government "must be considered separately."

On the civilian aspect of the military government, he said that "although it was the consequence of a vacuum of power, it was still an usurpation of power." As to the strictly military side, he said that "there is an Army which is proud of winning the war against terrorism and another one which accepts its defeat in the Malvinas war."

Peronist Deputy Alberto Melon (Buenos Aires) yesterday spoke in favor of an ammesty for accused officers, which he said should be granted "without measuring the political price" because "democracy is weak."

ALFONSIN COMMENTS UPON DEPARTURE TO U.S., MEXICO

PY190230 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0115 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Jun (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin has said Argentina has great confidence that it will be able to solve all its economic problems and that, in this regard, his visit to the United States raised great expectations. The chief of state made these comments in the waiting room of Ezeiza International Airport shortly after handing the Presidency over to Vice President Victor Martinez before departing for the United States.

When asked whether the foreign debt problem was a priority issue of his tour, he said that it was not a priority issue but admitted that when one travels one always insists on these things. Further on he expressed his desire to solve the labor law problem when he returns to the country.

Regarding the purpose of his visit to the United States, he asserted that we are going, chiefly, to pay homage to that northern country's Constitution on its 200th anniversary. Commenting on the U.S. Constitution, he said that it was a model for our own constitution and [passage indistinct] all democratic men.

Changing subjects, Alfonsin said a stopover in Mexico has been included in his trip. He will meet with Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, with whom he will discuss bilateral issues, foreign trade, and the Central American crisis.

FURTHER REACTION TO CHILEAN DENIAL FOR SEA OUTLET

Air Force on Alert

PY171332 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Aeronautics Minister General Jaime Zegada has stated that the Bolivian Air Force remains on alert to deal with any contingency in order to preserve the integrity of the nation and its airspace.

The minister said that both Air Force manpower and aircraft are permanently on alert. He said that the activities of the state-owned Lloyd Bolivian Airline and Chilean National Airline are being conducted normally, since so far the Bolivian Government has issued no special instructions.

Minister Zegada confirmed that a modern radar system donated by the Spanish Government will be dedicated on 16 July this year.

Antelo on Pinochet's Views

PY180103 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The constitutional Government of Bolivia has decided not to answer the provocations with which Chile responded to the fair proposal made by our country in Montevideo. This announcement was made by Information Minister German Antelo in referring to comments about Bolivia made by President Augusto Pinochet in northern Chile.

The official Bolivian Government spokesman said that Pinochet's comment is not appropriate for a chief of state, and that it sounds more like a political speech full of demagoguery than an answer to a serious and responsible proposal like the one made by Bolivia.

[Begin Antelo recording] We can justify this political manipulation of a problem attributing it to the internal problems the Chilean Government is facing but what surprises us is President Pinochet's lack of knowledge of historical events involving his own country. I am referring to the case of Chile returning the Tacna territory to Peru in 1929, but Pinochet's rash comment completely contradicts this.

The Bolivian Government has decided that it will not respond to the Chilean Government from now on if its president, its chief of state, continues to use this sort of language and fails to act like a chief of state. [end recording]

Navy Commander on 'Enemy'

PY150032 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Bolivian Navy Commander Douglas Estremadoiro has stated that his country will never give up its desire to have an outlet to the sea because there is a national consensus among his countrymen to make all necessary sacrifices to solve the century-old conflict with Chile. The Navy commander added that the Chilean Government has once again demonstrated arrogance and a mistaken sense of self-sufficiency when it responded to a peace proposal that was in keeping with the Bolivian spirit by rejecting the petition for a sovereign outlet to the sea.

He added that the Armed Forces are ready to adapt to maritime activities at any moment, and they will contribute to national development in order to strengthen the Bolivian economy.

Estremadoiro added that Armed Forces will also contribute with, quote, a strong argument in all discussion with the enemy, unquote. Estremadoiro stated that all efforts to achieve the maritime demand will be stimulated by both the military forces and all Bolivian people. [passage omitted]

Relations 'Below Zero'

PY171457 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Former Bolivian Consul to Chile Jorge Siles Salinas said Bolivian-Chilean relations have experienced a setback and are currently below zero.

During a news conference Siles said the extreme and anachronistic attitude of the Chilean Government is to blame for the failure of the negotiations to overcome the century-old conflict between the two countries.

Chilean Products Banned

PY170326 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz Municipal Council has passed a resolution banning the sale of Chilean goods. Councilman Jose Bordain reported that this resolution will go into effect into 2 weeks. Those who violate this resolution will be liable to sanctions established by the same resolution.

Further Report

PY181357 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Alderman Alfonso Gonzalez has reported that, beginning 26 June, the Municipal Intendancy and the Bolivian Police will start seizing Chilean products entering the country. Gonzalez added that a municipal decree has been written on this policy, because we cannot allow the strengthening of the Mapocho [name of a Chilean Indian tribe] economy, now that Bolivia has been denied all possibilities of achieving a sea outlet.

He concluded by saying that Bolivia contributes substantial amounts to the Chilean economy, and that there is not a fair balance of trade between the two countries.

PAZ ESTENSSORO URGES WORLD ACTION AGAINST DRUGS

PY182108 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0004 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 17 Jun (EFE) -- In a note forwarded to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has inaugurated the international conference on drugs in Vienna, Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro today asked for a world consensus to face the drug trafficking problem. He also stressed the commitment assumed by Perez de Cuellar to bolster the chances that would lead to the peaceful and harmonious development of nations.

In addition, he pointed out the significance of the Vienna meeting to find "important and feasible solutions to eradicate one of the most nefarious evils affecting mankind this century." Paz Estenssoro said the conference is "a forum of vital importance in the struggle against drug trafficking."

He added that the individual efforts of the different nations will not be enough "to weed out such a disgrace," especially since countries such as Bolivia face "critical economic situations forcing them to use a large portion of their meager resources to fight this evil, preventing the use of these resources for the social and economic well-being of their peoples."

Paz Estenssoro added: "My government is convinced that to cope with this problem, which has political, social, and economic aspects, not only national efforts and actions are needed but also all possible international assistance."

He called on "the political integrity and willingness" of the governments represented at the Vienna conference to "contribute, to the extent of their own possibilities, to the development of a joint and harmonious action to effectively confront the imminent danger of the social disintegration of our nations because of organized crime."

Paz Estenssoro's wife, Maria Teresa Cortez, sent another message, stating that all Bolivian women hope the international forum will overcome all difficulties to "assign the necessary aid to the programs for the recovery of drug addicts throughout the world."

DEA, UMOPAR TROOPS CONFRONT DRUG TRAFFICKERS

PY091634 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0235 GMT 9 Jun 87

[Text] La Paz, 8 Jun (EFE) -- It was learned here today that one person sustained a bullet wound, several were detained, and a ton of cocaine was seized during a confrontation that took place last Sunday, 7 June, in Santa Cruz between agents of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) and UMOPAR [Mobile Patrol Units for Rural Areas] troops, and a group of drug traffickers. The morning newspaper EL MUNDO, published in Santa Cruz, reported today that DEA agents and UMOPAR troops last Sunday conducted the largest antidrug operation in the country and seized a ton of cocaine about to be shipped from a clandestine airport in the zone of Rio Grande. According to the newspaper report, local authorities are keeping "absolutely quiet about the case," because Interior Minister Juan Carlos Duran is expected to arrive in Santa Cruz to report on the operation.

Four helicopters and a Fokker aircraft took off on Sunday from Santa Cruz "Trompillo" Airport and discovered a clandestine airport from where a small plane was about to take off. DEA and UMOPAR troops managed to confiscate the drugs, weapons, and detained several drug traffickers. They also dismantled the cocaine laboratory. The small plane's pilot was wounded and had to be taken to Lourdes Hospital in Santa Cruz. There are no reports on his condition.

EL MUNDO learned about this event when the pilot was hospitalized in Santa Cruz. His room is being guarded by "UMOPAR" troops, according to the report. Unofficial reports from the past weekend have reported on the participation of DEA agents and a group of U.S. officers in antidrug operations. The national Board for Control of Dangerous Drugs have denied these reports and explained that only Bolivian forces participated in these operations.

FURTHER ON VISIT ON PRC FOREIGN MINISTER WU

Meets With Pinochet

PA172254 Paris AFP in Spanish 0325 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Official sources have announced that today PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Chilean President Augusto Pinochet analyzed the "excellent level" of relations that exist between their countries. The meeting took place at the La Moneda Palace and was followed by a luncheon which was also attended by Chilean Foreign Minister Jaime Del Valle, PRC Ambassador to Chile Huang Shikang, and other ranking officials from the two governments.

"Idelogical difference cannot be an obstacle for the normal development of our relations," Wu said during statements to the press after touring various parts of Santiago. China and Romania are the only socialist countries that have maintained relations with the military regime which, in 1973, replaced the deposed leftist government led by President Salvador Allende.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian is the highest-ranking Chinese dignitary ever to visit Chile. His visit falls within the framework of a South American tour that also included Ecuador and Peru.

Asked about the internal situation in his country, Wu rejected the idea that a "westernization" is under way in China, stating that the country is in a process of "socialist modernization," is opening up to the outside world, and is increasing its internal economic resourcefulness. "China is in the preliminary stages of building a socialist society. During this phase, the main objective is to bolster the country 's productive and social strengths," the foreign minister pointed out during an interview with the newspaper LA EPOCA.

Wu defended centralized economic planning and state ownership of the country's sources of production, but he said that there should also be a market where the law of supply and demand is observed. "In the political field" -- he said during the interview -- "we do not carry out campaigns as was customary during the 10 years of internal chaos between 1966-76, the era of the Cultural Revolution. China's current situation can be described as very good."

Wu will be in Chile until Wednesday, during his stay he will be declared "illustrious guest of Santiago," receive the "Grand Cross of the Order of Merit," meet with the justices of the Supreme Court, and sign a cultural cooperation agreement.

Concludes Tour, Address ECLA

PY181818 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0318 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 17 Jun (AFP) -- PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian today said that his country supports the reasonable Latin American proposals to its creditors regarding the foreign debt, and said that the PRC is seeking a greater political and economic rapprochement with the Third World.

On finishing his 5-day visit to Chile, after a Latin American tour that included Peru and Ecuador, Wu addressed officials and experts of the ECLA, a UN organization headquartered in Santiago.

"We support the reasonable proposals that seek to solve the foreign debt problem of Latin American countries represented by the Cartagena Consensus," Wu said. Regarding these efforts he added that the responsibility must be shared by the creditor countries, the banks, and the multilateral financial organizations, so that the payment of the debt, which exceeds $360 billion, will not affect the economic development or the standard of living of the Latin American peoples.

The PRC is willing to strengthen further the political and economic ties with the Latin American countries, he said, and added that the trade exchange between this country and this continent reached $2.6 billion in 1985.

In this trade exchange, the PRC's important partners are Brazil, Argentina, Cuba, Chile, Uruguay, and Peru. These nations export steel, copper, wool, and fish meal to the PRC among other products.

Representatives of several international organizations and diplomatic corps members accredited to Santiago were present at the ECLA session during which Wu analyzed the internal situation of the PRC, the improvement of its economy, rural reform, the incipient urban reform, and its opening to other countries in a new approach of socialist modernization. Wu said the objective of the PRC authorities is to ensure a fair standard of living for the Chinese people by the end of the century and to reach a per capita GDP similar or equivalent to that of the half-developed countries by the middle of the next century.

In order to reach these objectives and deepen economic reform, he said, we will undertake a political reform in a planned and methodical manner to broaden further socialist democracy.

Regarding international relations, Wu sustained that the PRC will maintain an independent and peaceful foreign policy, against hegemonies, understanding Third World problems, and supporting general prosperity for all.

MINISTRY RELEASES LIST OF EXILES TO RETURN

PY131920 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] The Interior Ministry has released a new list of 17 exiles who have been allowed to return to the country. The list includes Luis Eduardo Labarca Godart, a former reporter for the defunct daily EL SIGLO an official organ of the Communist Party. He also worked for Radio Moscow on the Escucha Chile program.

With this list, the number of pending cases is reduced to 551, according to the Interior Ministry.

The list of exiles allowed to return to the country includes: Luis Alberto Alarcon Seguel; Miguel Antonio Alvarez Crespo; Mario Guillermo Arena Fernandez; Jorge Enrique Barros Lavil; Manuel Francisco Bravo Villas; Juan Humberto Cataldo Pizarro; Raul del Transit Correa Cornejo; Joaquin Arnoldo Delgado Sagredo; Mirna Donoso Garcia; Hector raul Fuentes Araoz; Jorge Ernesto Oses Pinto; Luis Eduardo Labarca Godart; Carlos Guillermo Lopez Cepeda; Luis Humberto Moya Perez; Juan Antonio Sepulveda Robels; Mario Francisco Villalobos; and Alfredo Samudio Concha.

POLL RELEASED ON POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY161532 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0124 GMT 15 Jun 87

[All figures as received]

[Text] Santiago, 14 Jun (EFE) -- According to a survey carried out by the Public Studies Center [Centro de Estudios Publicos -- CEP] of Santiago on the political future of Chile, more than half of the Santiago population believes that General Augusto Pinochet will continue as chief of state after 1989.

The study supervised by Gallup-Chile was conducted among 900 people over 18 years of age residing in Santiago. They answered 35 questions on political, economic, social, and religious subjects. The results were published in the newspaper EL MERCURIO today.

The poll took into consideration 300 people of different social levels; that is, high, middle, and low. They were surveyed in their homes during December 1986 and January 1987. Their answers were taken into consideration "in keeping with their social representativeness and it was concluded that their opinion represented that of 2.7 million people."

The study shows that, from the political viewpoint 46 percent of the population considers itself independent, while 23 percent is politically undefined.

When asked about what they believed would happen after 1989, when Pinochet concludes his presidential term, 54.5 percent answered that he would continue in his post, 25.8 percent said that he will leave at that time, and 4.5 percent said he would leave before 1989.

Regarding political preferences for the future, 36.2 percent of those polled favored "a democracy like we used to have but with some reforms," 31.1 percent favored "a democracy like in the past," 18.6 percent favored "a system like the current one but with reforms," and only 3.8 percent favored "a system like the present one."

When asked what currently worries them most, 82 percent of those surveyed said they were most concerned about unemployment, 45.8 percent were concerned over violence and terrorism, 35.7 percent were concerned about low salaries, and 34.7 percent were concerned over human rights violations.

Half of the Santiago population believes that its economic situation is fair, one-sixth believes that it is good, while one-third believes that it is bad.

The poll also shows that 81.5 percent of the population is religious; 70 percent belong to the Catholic Church, and 10 percent are Protestants.

When asked to evaluate popular leading groups with a points scale from 1 through 7, the highest mark was recorded by the Catholic bishops and priests and the professional associations. They received 5.3 points; the student federations received 5.1; labor unions 4.9; non Catholic Church clergy 4.8; businessmen 4.7; Armed Forces 4; political parties 3.7; and armed struggle movements 2 points.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NATIONWIDE VIOLENCE

12 Killed in Clashes

PY161656 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1513 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (EFE) -- Police sources have reported that 12 individuals died in Santiago in the past 24 hours in clashes with security agents, who were inspecting their homes. According to the sources, seven individuals, three women and four men, died in a clash with the police when the latter tried to inspect their home, located in the Recoleta neighborhood of northern Santiago. The sources added that the agents were met with gunfire, which they returned. Three of the 10 inhabitants of the house managed to escape. The area in which the clash took place is now cordoned off by the police and, according to official reports, the security agents found weapons and explosives in the house.

A witness told Santiago Radio Cooperativa that the shoot-out began when "a closed van arrived and two men armed with submachineguns got out and started to shoot at the house. Immediately afterward the place began to fill up with vehicles." Official sources added that another individual died when he shot at agents who wanted to inspect his house, located on Santa Rosa Street, in the southern area of Santiago. It has been reported that two individuals managed to escape from the house.

On Varas Mena Street, in southern Santiago, agents shot and killed two more individuals and it is presumed that they are the individuals who fled from the house. According to the official report, of the 12 dead, the only one who has been identified was killed as he tried to draw a weapon and security agents told him to halt.

Recaredo Ignacio Valenzuela, 30, was killed on a street in the Las Condes municipality. His wife told the press that her husband had been "murdered." Witnesses told her that "he was shot at point blank range from a moving car" as he was arriving at his mother's home. Valenzuela, an economist, previously worked with ECLA and lived in Spain. According to his wife, "he opposed the current government, but I cannot explain how they could do something like this."

The most recent person to be killed was shot in a clash in Villa Olimpica, Nunoa municipality in the northeastern part of Santiago, according to the police report, which did not give any details about the incident.

8 More Dead

PA161342 Paris AFP in Spanish 1258 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Santiago, 16 Jun (AFP) -- Eight leftists were killed today in Santiago neighborhoods in clashes with security agents of President Augusto Pinochet's military government, according to news reports. The reports, attributed to police sources, add that three women are among those killed.

The state news agency ORBE reported that seven of those killed were caught in a clandestine weapons warehouse, in the northern Santiago sector. On Monday, members of the government's secret police (CNI) [National Information Center] killed two opposition people, reportedly members of the clandestine Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR).

JOSE ARIAS CARRIZOSA NAMED JUSTICE MINISTER

PA190125 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2006 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 17 Jun (DPA) -- At noon today, Senator Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, member of the governing Liberal Party, was appointed minister of justice, replacing Edmundo Lopez Gomez who resigned after occupying the post for only 25 days. Arias Carrizosa was communications minister during the administration of President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala (1978-82). The new minister is a distinguished attorney and parliamentarian. He was born in the northeastern department of Santander.

Lopez Gomez resigned over political differences with the government of President Virgilio Barco, specifically over the appointment of a new governor to the department of Cordoba, where Lopez Gomez is form.

'SABOTAGE' INTERRUPTS OIL SUPPLY TO ARAUCA

PA091431 Bogota Inravision Teleivison Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 Jun 87

[Text] A new act of sabotage against the Cano-Limon Covena pipeline took place this morning in Arauca. The explosion interrupted the oil supply to that northern part of the country. It should be noted that 8 days ago the ELN [Army of National Liberation] made a serious pledge to stop sabotaging oil installations.

FARC GUERRILLAS AMBUSH ARMY BATTALION, KILL 20

PA171510 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1329 GMT 17 Jun 87

["Special report"]

[Excerpts] Attention: Two FARC fronts have ambushed a two-truck convoy of the Cazadores Battalion near Puerto Rico, Florencia, in Caqueta. There are approximately 20 dead. Here is Carlos More with the report from La Voz de la Selva de Florencia.

[Begin relay] [Mora] Good morning. More than 20 dead and 20 wounded is the tragic result so far of an ambush of a convoy of the Cazadores Battalion of the 12th Brigade, which is stationed in this capital. CARACOL has learned that at approximately 1900, in a place known as [name indistinct], on the road from the municipality of Puerto Rico to [name indistinct], two trucks transporting troops of the Cazadores Battalion were ambushed. [Words indistinct] of the FARC. The guerrillas [word indistinct] more than 150 meters from the road where two trucks of the Cazadores Battalion were traveling.

So far, according to official information we have obtained from 12th Brigade sources, there are more than 20 dead and 20 wounded, including one captain who was killed. Here is [name indistinct] with additional details:

[Fernando] The 12th Brigade here in Caqueta Department has urgently requested ambulances from the Civil Defense, the Colombian Red Cross, and all hospitals near the site of last night's ambush, to transfer the wounded to hospitals in Florencia and other parts of Caqueta Department. Helicopters and airborne forces have been arriving at the airport in the past few hours to continue combing the area searching for [words indistinct], who ambushed a patrol of the Cazadores Battalion stationed in the municipality of San Vicente del Caguan, Caqueta. [passage omitted]. [end relay]

Here in Bogota, Defense Minister General Rafael Samudio Molina, the commanding general of the Armed Forces, and the Armed Forces commanders are currently holding an urgent meeting at the Defense Ministry to analyze the situation.

Army 'To Exterminate' Rebels

PA190355 Paris AFP in Spanish 2030 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Bogota, 18 Jun (AFP) -- Approximately 2,000 Colombian soldiers are conducting an operation to exterminate the communist guerrilla fighters who on Monday, 15 June, ambushed and killed 27 military men in the southeastern jungles of the Caqueta Province. Helicopters equipped with artillery, patrol vehicles, and infantry units are combing the area searching for 200 FARC members.

The Army has been able to determine that the insurgents who massacred the 27 military men on Monday, when they blew up two trucks near the town of Puerto Rico, 470 km southeast of Bogota, belong to the FARC. The country was astonished and expressed revulsion at the killing, one of the most serious in Colombian history, in which the victims had no opportunity to defend themselves because they were ambushed in darkness.

All sectors of Colombian society denounced the killings, and if FARC involvement is proven, the government will end the controversial truce it has been maintaining with the guerrillas.

Carlos Ossa, the presidential adviser for Peace, Dialogue and Verification, addressed a still-unanswered message to the FARC leadership, demanding an explanation of the criminal act. Ossa added that the government cannot hold to a truce that is being violated by the other party.

General Oscar Botero, Army commanding general, told AFP that the Armed Forces will respond in alike manner and added that "those criminals deserve no compassion." "We are going to give them a taste of their own medicine," expressed Botero, who is directing the operation in the Caqueta jungles where, according to the initial reports, there was an initial contact last night which has allegedly resulted in eight dead guerrillas.

The unprecedented antiguerrilla operation is using helicopters, tanks, and infantry troops in tracking the guerrillas through the regions of Caqueta and El Meta, located in the eastern plains.

Colombian President Virgilio Barco visited the 42 injured soldiers at the military hospital in Bogota, and attended the funerals of some of the military men victimized by the FARC.

Colombian newspapers, television, and radio also scored the killing and voiced the opinion that the guerrillas, at least the ones that were responsible for the massacre, have placed themselves outside of the truce.

Today's EL TIEMPO editorial "Enough Already, Bandits," proposed that honors be rendered to "the fallen soldiers who only had hoes and shovels to defend themselves."

EXILED COLORADO LEADER ALLOWED TO RETURN

PY171754 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1530 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Excerpt] Juan Carlos Galaverna has returned to the country. This news was given to us by Luis Becker, president of the Colorado Party Precinct of Ypacarai.

[Begin Becker recording] We are experiencing a very happy event here in Ypacarai. He is here, Juan Carlos Galaverna has returned. He is now at his home in the company of his relatives and friends.

I would like to take advantage of Radio Primero de Marzo's kindness and ask you to report his return to the nation, especially to all Colorados. We are experiencing great happiness here in Ypacarai with Galaverna's return. [end recording]

Becker said that Galaverna entered the country at 1000 [1400 GMT] through Puerto Falcon without any difficulty. [passage omitted]

COLORADO LEADER ARRESTED; HELD INCOMMUNICADO

PY131451 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 12 Jun 87 p 7

[Text] Lawyer Horacio Galeano Perrone, member of the Colorado Integration Movement [Movimiento de Integracion Colorada -- MIC], was arrested yesterday afternoon in his office by police.

Galeano Perrone is being held incommunicado at Central Police Headquarters. People close to Galeano Perrone do not know why he was arrested.

It is believed that he was arrested because of a lawsuit he filed against the interior minister for his client Humberto Dominguez Dibb, president of HOY newspaper.

Meanwhile, the MIC has issued a communique stating that "in the face of the unfair arrest of Horacio Galeano Perrone, who is being held in an unknown location, the MIC strongly protests his imprisonment and expresses full solidarity with him."

The communique adds that although this measure may have been adopted because of Galeano Perrone's involvement in a public domain case, the MIC considers that the measure "does not reflect the image of a state of law that is said to exist in Paraguay, and it aggravates the tense atmosphere in the political sector, putting at risk the validity of the principles of the 1987 manifesto.

BRIEFS

NEW LAWYERS ORGANIZATION -- Encarnacion -- The lawyers who attended the first congress of lawyers of nongovernment organizations that took place here, have created an organization called "Agrarian Lawyers for Popular Promotion," [Abogados Agraristas Para la Promocsion Popular]. They will promote juridical studies of rural problems to defend the interests of peasants and Indians. They also said they will "defend and promote human rights, especially those of the peasants and Indians," and promote "the study and reform of the agrarian legislation." [Excerpts] [Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 25 May 87 p 18 PY]

POLICE ON MAXIMUM ALERT, CONFINED TO BARRACKS

PY190328 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0303 GMT 19 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (EFE) -- The Peruvian Government today placed the police forces on maximum alert due to the possibilty of demonstrations and terrorist actions on the eve of the 1st anniversary of the massacre of prisoners accused of terrorism in three Lima prisons.

The police forces high command has ordered the confinement to their barracks of more than 25,000 agents for the control of internal order in Lima and the port of Callao, according to police sources.

The threats of subversive violence have been announced in pamphlets issued by the Maoist "Shining Path" group in Lima and in the Andean city of Ayacucho to pay homage to the approximately 300 prisoners accused of terrorism who died in prison.

The confinement order will be maintained until 22 June, and the Armed Forces will support the control of order.

The Peruvian capital and Callao have been under a state of emergency since February 1986, and a curfew has been imposed since then from 0100 to 0500 in the morning.

This morning, university students staged some disturbances around San Marcos University, placing rocks on a street with very heavy traffic.

Leftist organizations have called for a rally to demand punishment for those responsible for te massacre of the prisoners, but the Lima Prefecture (civilian authority of the department) has not authorized the march.

AIR FORCE PLANE MISSING IN JUNGLE AREA

PY182341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2314 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (EFE) -- An Air Force communique has reported that a Peruvian military plane, with 46 people on board, has been declared missing in the northeastern jungle area of the country.

The plane, a Peruvian Air Force (FAP) AN-26 Antonov, was flying from Lima to the city of Iquitos, the capital of the Amazon area. It was scheduled to make its first stopover in Saposoa, in San Martin Department located in the jungle area, but it never arrived. The plane was carrying 40 passengers and 6 crewmen, according to official reports.

FURTHER ON CONTINUING NATIONWIDE REBEL VIOLENCE

Banks, Factory Bombed

PY151601 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1132 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 14 June (AFP) -- The police have reported that Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) terrorists yesterday bombed four bank branches and one factory in Lima using dynamite. The attacks caused considerable damage but no one was injured.

The terrorists threw the dynamite from moving vehicles at the banks, located in the popular districts of La Victoria and Brena. The attack alarmed the neighborhood and shattered windows of nearby buildings.

A three-member MRTA commando group was captured by the police almost immediately after they attacked a branch of the Banco de Creditor, the largest bank in the country.

Over the last 3 months, the MRTA has been regularly throwing home-made bombs and dynamite sticks at Lima banks.

La Mar 'Massacre' Reported

PY161604 Lima Radioprogramas del Peru Network in Spanish 2300 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Ayacucho — Information received in this city indicates that this weekend several boats sailing on the Apurimac River, carrying an unspecified number of passengers, were intercepted by alleged Shining Path terrorists. The guerrillas knifed 10 peasants to death, charging them with belonging to popular vigilante committees. The extremists read their names off a list they carried. Several boats were destroyed.

This happened at approximately 1700 local time on 12 June near (Pichihuica), La Mar Province, some 250 km northeast of Ayacucho. A marine detachment charged with controlling this area has requested land and air military support to conduct operations to locate the perpetrators of the massacre and to rescue several young men who were forcibly recruited. More violence is expected to take place in the jungle area of Ayacucho Department in the near future.

Car Bomb Explodes

PY161939 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1331 GMT 16 Jun 87

[Text] Lima, 16 Jun (EFE) — Police have reported that a car loaded with approximately 50 kg of dynamite was detonated today by the MRTA in the residential Lima neighborhood of Miraflores.

The explosion occurred at 0545 (1045 GMT), exactly 45 minutes after the curfew was lifted. The curfew has been in force for 18 months in the metropolitan area of Lima.

The explosive charge, which had been placed in a luxury car, caused serious damage within a 300-meter radius on Larco de Miraflores Avenue. Police have not reported whether or not there were victims. The shock wave caused partial damage to premises in the immediate area, especially the building that houses the Banco de Credito, outside which the car bomb exploded.

MRTA pamphlets were strewn about the area. The MRTA is an urban guerrilla organization that carries out operations together with the Shining Path group.

The terrorist attack occurred 3 days after the 1st anniversary of the mass killing in three Lima prisons of rebelling prisoners by military forces. The majority of the prisoners were linked to the Shining Path. Peruvian authorities had forecast an escalation of terrorism for approximately this date, especially by the Shining Path. During the past few days the Shining Path has operated in the area of Ayacucho, where last weekend it murdered between 11 and 15 people.

FRENCH PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT SANGUINETTI

PM190710 Paris LE MONDE in French 18 Jun 87 pp 1, 8

[Interview with President Julio Sanguinetti by Andre Fontaine -- date, place not given]

[Text] [Fontaine] President, everybody must ask you this question. Around 12 years ago, Spain, Portugal, and Greece became democracies within a short period of time and they have since been consolidated. Does the return to democracy in Argentina, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru, and elsewhere mean that the same phenomenon is occurring throughout the South American continent?

[Sanguinetti] Uruguay has always been an island in Latin America, with a long democratic tradition. Nonetheless, we too experienced political violence in the sixties. This continued until 1973 with the Tupamaros. This was an unusual phenomenon which overwhelmed the country. We have not reverted to our traditions, and it is true that the wind of democracy is blowing strongly in the rest of Latin America.

What Europe must understand is our democratic regimes faced two major challenges: the foreign debt and protectionism. Even if our debt problem were to be magically solved, it would return to the same level in 5 years in time if international trade conditions remained the same.

Uruguay certainly benefited from the fall in oil prices, which enabled it to save $80 million.

But, at the same time, it lost between $100 and $120 million as a result of the fall in the price of its agricultural products. The EEC's policy in this sphere therefore affects us very much. Of course we are realistic, and we know nobody is going to kill his farmers to enable ours to live. But we are very worried by this problem of agricultural surpluses which produce huge price reductions.

[Fontaine] You will of course raise this question of trade during your visit to France?

[Sanguinetti] Yes, I would say it is a main topic. It is naturally linked to the subject of the debt and has a strong political content. Can you imagine what it is like to govern a country like this where all the social tensions were repressed in 12 years of dictatorship? It is a country which lost 14 percent of its gross product in 3 years, between 1982-84. It is a country whose real income fell by almost 40 percent with an unemployment rate of 14 percent. Fortunately, this rate is 9 percent again.

[Fontaine] Less than in France...

[Sanguinetti] Yes, a little less. But believe me, it is really very difficult to obtain economic growth -- which was 6 percent in 1986 -- while coping with trade union, political, social, and industrial tensions. I think we have successfully carried out a very useful experiment in Uruguay. Nobody can doubt this but some people here do not agree. Some people criticize our economic and political mode.

[Fontaine] What alternative do they propose?

[Sanguinetti] Our economic plan is realistic and rational. The others are populist or have socialist leanings.

[Fontaine] In other words those plans have more state initiative?

[Sanguinetti] Precisely. There is a great state tradition in Uruguay. At the beginning of this century, my own party set up a large welfare state.

What we want is reasonable protectionism. The answer to our problems cannot be found in the domestic market, especially in view of the fact that this market is limited. Once again our essential model is that of an exporting country.

[Fontaine] It seems logical that you should increasingly develop your economic relations and cooperation with your two main neighbors.

[Sanguinetti] This process of integration with them is, in fact, increasingly important.

[Fontaine] Does that mean that you envisage a kind of common market?

[Sanguinetti] Yes. For the time being we are involved in reducing customs duties.

[Fontaine] Uruguay, which has a small population, faces a giant: Brazil. Does this inequality make integration difficult?

[Sanguinetti] We are not afraid. We think a small country like ours can take up this challenge in favorable conditions thanks to its cultural level. Ours is a country which sells services and we can compete with our biggest neighbors if we make the right choices. It may seem paradoxical, but it is in Uruguay that there is most enthusiasm for this integration.

[Fontaine] Does the United States encourage this integration?

[Sanguinetti] It merely looks on.

[Fontaine] In the domestic sphere, is your main problem to complete the settlement of the military question?

[Sanguinetti] No. I would say that the military problem has been solved. What has not been solved is the political discussion on the military problem. We have drawn up a very well-balanced policy and I think it will give the country great stability. We have been very generous toward all those who were involved in past confrontations.

[Fontaine] On both sides?

[Sanguinetti] Precisely. On both sides. We decreed a general amnesty for all those detained for subversion. It even covers those who committed crimes and left the country.

[Fontaine] Have the Tupamaros now disappeared?

[Sanguinetti] Not at all. They are here. And they are operating in a small but very active political movement.

[Fontaine] What is your explanation for this insurrection movement?

[Sanguinetti] It was a very special phenomenon. I would say that there was not only one cause. However, none of them can justify it.

I think it was a terrible mistake -- a process of radicalization which cost the country dearly.

[Fontaine] Did the guerrillas receive outside help? Did they receive help from Cuba in particular?

[Sanguinetti] Yes, at the beginning, but later it was essentially a national movement. At first people were trained and were to some extent linked to Cuba. But not later. The Tupamaros seem to be a movement which emerged from the bourgeoisie and not from fringe sections of the population.

[Fontaine] Were they sons of good families who were scandalized by the privileges their parents enjoyed?

[Sanguinetti] Precisely. It was a process of political radicalization which started in the universities.

[Fontaine] The total number of people killed was relatively small....

[Sanguinetti] Yes, in 10 years of fighting around 100 people were killed. There were 50 soldiers killed and 50 members of the Tupamaros and civilians.

[Fontaine] You say that there is still a political problem...

[Sanguinetti] Absolutely. Last December a law was passed to end the trials of Army officers. Left-wing circles protested and are preparing a referendum on this question. Under the terms of the Constitution, they must obtain signatures from 25 percent of the electorate. They have 1 year in which to do so. The left controls around 20 percent of the vote. A section of the Blanco Party, which supports this position, may control around 5 percent. But I do not think they have obtained enough signatures after 5 months of campaigning.

[Fontaine] What question would the referendum ask?

[Sanguinetti] The repeal of the law ending the action against the military. Our opponents' argument is primarily that the course of justice must never be suspended. They also think that, from the viewpoint of democratic stability, it is dangerous not to punish members of the military who abused their power. However, we think it would be unfair to grant an amnesty for all the subversives without treating the military in the same way. Democracy must not treat the military differently, and it must not create a ghetto of frustrated people who are bitter toward civilian society. Finally, we think that, although the military made serious mistakes, they withdrew peacefully under the terms of a democratic transition agreement concluded after 2 years of talks.

[Fontaine] Your position is very different from that of Argentina.

[Sanguinetti] Entirely different. We cannot forget that in Uruguay we succeeded in overcoming dictatorship peacefully. This is consistent with out traditions. There has always been a general and generous amnesty after our major conflicts. If there is a referendum, it will come out in favor of the law which has already been approved by two-thirds of senators and by three out of every five deputies. I think, therefore, that we will successfully conclude the political transistion process.

[Fontaine] Let us return to your visit to France. You will, of course, discuss bilateral relations. We are pleased to note that the teaching of French is now more widespread in Uruguay.

[Sanguinetti] French-language teaching is indeed increasing. But we will also discuss all bilateral, commercial, and economic questions in Paris. It is true that Uruguay has a very strong French cultural tradition in many spheres: sciences, law, medicine....

[Fontaine] Which other countries will you visit during this tour?

[Sanguinetti] Germany. In October or November, I will visit Russia and Japan.

[Fontaine] What is the state of your relations with the Soviet Union?

[Sanguinetti] They are good. We think there is potential for development in the commercial sphere. Of course, we have different political systems but we, nonetheless, have normal relations.

[Fontaine] Are people in your country interested in what is happening in the USSR? Do people think things are changing?

[Sanguinetti] It is a daily topic of conversation. The whole press is speculating about the possible scope of the changes in the Soviet Union. However, the problem is whether or not the system can withstand real democratization. That is the question.

Fidel Castro has an interesting opinion on this subject. He says those who believe these reforms will result in a bourgeois reform are mistaken. He says it is not a bourgeois reform but a process of democratization within a Marxist society which is not going to change.

[Fontaine] Do you think that Cuba will change?

[Sanguinetti] There is a change in the sphere of international relations. After 25 years of government, the revolutionary enthusiasm is naturally no longer the same, and I think Cuba is now concerned about its relations with Latin American countries. We have reestablished contact with Cuba, we maintain normal diplomatic relations, and we are now developing commercial relations. It seems to me that Cuba is now no longer exporting revolution.

[Fontaine] What is your view of the United States?

[Sanguinetti] We obviously regard the United States as a very important country. This is particularly true in the financial sphere because in the economic sphere it has closer relations with the Caribbean nations and Mexico. It seems to me that the United States regards the forign debt problem in a much more political way. This is therefore a favorable development. I would not say the same about the particularly strong protectionism sentiment in Congress in Washington. It is a very serious threat to all of Latin America.

What we would like the United States to do is to show more interest in the democratization process. We want Europe to do likewise. We would also like it to show greater concern for our problems. We are not blaming the United States or Europe. We too are to blame because we ought to explain our problems more clearly. This is why we Latin American democratic presidents are traveling more. It is all linked. Democracy is linked to the economy. And Europe's cooperation is very important.

[Fontaine] Do you think that the United States will really push Chile toward democratization?

[Sanguinetti] I think so. But the solution will be found in Chile itself. However, there is reason to fear that the agreement might come too late and that the advocates of radical solutions might jeopardize a truly democratic solution.

[Fontaine] How do you in Latin America view the Venice summit?

[Sanguinetti] I see it as a tentative start. We are still waiting for measures which can solve the problems of protectionism and the foreign debt. But this is the first time the debt has been recognized as a serious problem from the political viewpoint and that the need for very urgent solutions has been recognized.

Uruguay is not a desperate country: Its debt is suitably funded, and its economy is growing, it is not suffering from recession, it has improved real incomes by 27 percent in 2 years of democratization. But, to consolidate this progress it is necessary to introduce more technology into the country, to modernize it, and to change some structures to make it more competitive. All this requires investment. Unless we have investment the present situation is likely to be reversed.

The countries which have big surpluses, like Japan and some Community members, are those which should now make an effort to boost our investment.

SANGUINETTI DEPARTS FOR FRANCE, FRG 16 JUN

PY170138 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] President Julio Maria Sanguinetti today left for Europe on a 10-day tour that will include official visits to the FRG and France. After a technical stopover in Spain, Sanguinetti will go to Paris tomorrow to begin a 3-day state visit to France, where he will meet with his French counterpart, Francois Mitterrand.

On 20 June, Sanguinetti will leave for Hamburg and, on 22 June, he will begin an official visit to the FRG, where he will have a busy schedule that will include meetings with senior FRG officials. After making another stopover in Madrid, Sanguinetti will return to Montevideo on 26 June.

ECONOMY, FOREIGN MINISTERS TO U.S. TO DISCUSS DEBT

PY131936 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 87

[Text] Economy Minister Ricardo Zerbino and Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias will travel this afternoon to the United States to renegotiate the foreign debt.

Montevideo Mayor Jorge Luiz Elizalde will also be traveling this afternoon, but to Mexico.

Central Bank President Slinger and IDB representative Williams are expected to arrive in Montevideo this afternoon.

COLOMBIAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK GUARDS AT BORDER

PA182051 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] The Defense Ministry has issued an official communique tonight reporting on the incident at the Perija mountain range.

The communique states that a group of approximately 100 National Liberation Army guerrillas and drug traffickers attacked a detachment of the Armed Forces of National Cooperation. The result was that 9 National Guardsmen and 25 attackers were killed. Among those killed was Captain Hermes Baez Gonzalez, commander of the Special Operations Group that had begun an operation in the area to destroy coca and marijuana plantations and three coca paste laboratories.

National Guard Commander General Alfredo Sandoval Hernandez said the guerrills and drug traffickers used hand and rifle grenades, bazookas, and mortars.

According to a National Guardsman who was unharmed, the attackers were apparently on drugs, and in fleeing they took away the bodies of their comrades killed during the clash. It is believed approximately 25-30 rebels died during the incident.

Tonight, President Jaime Lusinchi sent his condolences to the relatives of Cap Baez Gonzalez and of the other soldiers who died during the attack. At the same time, President Lusinchi praised the strength of our forces in repelling the attack.

Once the reports reached Caracas, President Lusinchi emphatically said that the Armed Forces will take the necessary measures to punish those involved in this criminal action.

[Begin Lusinchi recording] We are deeply concerned and moved by this criminal attack against soldiers of our Armed Forces who were benefiting society by destroying drug plantations and drug processing plants in areas close to the border. We are contacting Colombian authorities to coordinate actions and to request their cooperation in prosecuting and punishing the criminals responsible for this action. [end recording]

Ambassador in Colombia Attacked

PA181201 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] The attack on the Venezuelan ambassador to Colombia, Dr Luis La Corte, is linked to the events that have taken place on the Colombian-Venezuelan border and to the operation of drug traffickers in Colombia. This was affirmed today by Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi.

The Venezuelan Embassy in Colombia has informed the Foreign Ministry that last night, after Charge d'Affaires Gonzalo Espina stepped out of the ambassador's car upon arriving at a friend's residence, the automobile was attacked by two persons on motorcycles who damaged the automobile's windshield. No one was injured but there is interest in the investigations to be carried out by the Colombian Government.

In Caracas, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi was asked if there is a link between the events in Perija and the attack on the car of our embassy in Colombia. He answered:

[Begin Consalvi recording] We could deduce there is a link because of the language used by the people who attacked the vehicle of the ambassador in Bogota. They used expressions similar to those that the survivors of the attack in the Perija region say the attackers used. [end recording]

This attack, Foreign Minister Consalvi added, is the first at the embassy in Bogota. He hopes this incident will have no consequences and it will not be repeated. He insisted that in Colombia there is a certain climate and that guerrilla and drug-trafficking circles have been carrying out actions against Venezuelan targets. This is a source of concern because it shows the power that those circles are securing in border areas, a fact that represents a source of concern for the country.

The Colombian ambassador to Venezuela, Pedro Gomez Barrera, has condemned the events in which several Venezuelan National Guards died in Perija Hill.

[Begin Gomez recording] I want to state that the Colombian Government has fully decided to pursue these criminals, to punish them exemplarily, and to cooperate, without limitations, with the Venezuelan Government and with the Venezuelan Armed Forces, especially, to pursue these criminals and to prevent future episodes of this type. [end recording]

The diplomat added that these border incidents show that work between Colombia and Venezuela must be further coordinated to stop the actions of drug traffickers.

'WARM' WELCOME GIVEN TO CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ

FL181521 Bridgetown CANA in English 1334 GMT 18 Jun 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 18, CANA -- Cuban Vice-President Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez arrived in Guyana yesterday to a warm welcome as he began a four-day visit at the invitation of President Desmond Hoyte. Rodriguez was met on his arrival at the airport by a top-level government delegation headed by Prime Minister Hamilton Green. Also on hand was a gathering of about 400 people including a number of Cuban nationals either studying or working here.

And, after motoring into the city cheered along by school children who lined sections of the route, he was guest at a civic reception at the city hall where Georgetown mayor Robert Williams presented him with a symbolic gold key granting him the freedom of the city and conferring upon him honorary citizenship of Georgetown.

This visit is situated within the framework of the strengthening of the process of integration and cooperation among Latin American and Caribbean states to which both our countries are committed, Willaims said. In response Rodriguez recalled his visit here 15 years ago when he had accompanied Cuban President Fidel Castro and noted that the enthusiasm and expressions of friendship generated on that occasion were repeated today and will always be remembered.

He praised Guyana for its role in the Non-aligned Movement and for its position on Latin American and Caribbean integration and cooperation. He also referred to the presence of his country's foreign trade minister on his delegation and said Cuba remains committed to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the peoples and governments of the two countries.

SOUTH KOREAN DELEGATION BEGINS 4-DAY TALKS

FL031555 Bridgetown CANA in English 2211 GMT 1 Jun 87

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana June 1, CANA -- A 19-member government and private sector delegation from South Korea today began four days of talks with counterparts here.

The team, which arrived yesterday, includes representatives of the national Fisheries Administration and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning Board as well as representatives of 10 South Korean corporations.

The Koreans are discussing specific investment opportunities and economic cooperation, the Department of International Economic Cooperation (DIEC) said. The discussions are a follow-up to January talks when a 12-member team from Seoul visited for three days.

The first team included representatives of the South Korean Import-Export Bank, and that country's Export-Import Trade Promotion Agency and they met and held discussions with officials of the ministries of Trade, Forestry and Agriculture, as well as with representatives of the Guyana Manufacturers Association and the Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry.

ALCOA TO USE INFLUENCE TO HELP END TERRORISM

FL171830 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 17 Jun 87

[Text] The Aluminium Company of America, Alcoa, will ask the American Congress and the State Department to use their influence to help bring an end to the terrorist activities in east Suriname. Alcoa will also ask Holland to take action to end or reduce activities carried out on its territory which are aimed against Suriname. This was stated by Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch at the press conference yesterday on his visit to Washington last week, where he addressed a meeting of the OAS. The prime minister said that the Alcoa management had asked for discussions with the Surinamese delegation, which got positive response. Prime Minister Wijdenbosch further added that the meetings he had with various functionaries were welcome, since they were informed directly.

WIJDENBOSCH VISITS WASHINGTON, ATTENDS OAS SESSION

Speaks on Democratization

FL111915 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 11 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch yesterday informed the permanent council of the Organization of American States, OAS, about the democratization process in Suriname. This was done during a special sitting of the council which was held at the request of Suriname. On Tuesday the Surinamese delegation, which also includes Foreign Minister Henk Heidweiller, spoke with both members of the American Congress and the House of Representatives. These two bodies were also informed about the democratization process and the obstacles which are brought about by the terrorist activities of the Brunswijk gang.

Meets With U.S. Officials

FL121915 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch, who is currently heading a delegation to Washington, held meetings with functionaries of the American Congress and House of Representatives [as heard]. During the talks, the Surinamese prime minister informed them about developments in the democratization process and obstacles which hinder it. According to Suriname's permanent representative to the OAS, Ambassador Halfhide, everybody was satisfied with the information and the members requested to be informed on the developments in Suriname on a more regular basis. Prime Minister Wijdenbosch addressed the permanent council of the OAS at the request of Suriname.

Criticizes Netherlands

FL121914 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 87

[Text] Suriname's Prime Minister Jules Wijdenbosch has accused the Dutch Government of allowing mercenaries to plot to overthrow his government. He made the allegation in a speech to the Organization of American States, in which he appealed for support from its member nations. The prime minister said the Dutch Government had allowed Surinamese exiles to recruit and arm mercenaries who were later arrested, tried, and convicted in New Orleans of attempting to topple the Paramaribo government. Suriname joined the OAS in 1977. He also accused the Dutch Government of interfering in the internal affairs of Suriname by suspending a development assistance treaty.

Returns Home

FL151855 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] Prime Minister Wijdenbosch who addressed a special meeting of the Organization of American States, OAS, in Washington returned to Paramaribo this morning. The prime minister informed the member states of the OAS about the democratization process, and said to be very satisfied with his visit. In Washington he was accompanied by Foreign Minister Heidweller and Mr Brunings of the (Antondecom) University of Suriname. In Washington talks were also held with representatives of the American Congress and the House of Representatives, who said to appreciate the information on the progress Suriname is making with its democratization. Prime Minister Wijdenbosch has invited the OAS to send observers to Suriname during the general election that will take place on the 25th of November this year.

DIPLOMATS' TREATMENT IN NETHERLANDS 'DISCOURTEOUS'

FL151922 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 15 Jun 87

[Text] The Surinamese Government has asked the Government of the Netherlands to explain on what grounds Surinamese diplomats were treated in a discourteous way at a Dutch airport (Sciphall). In a note that was given to the Dutch temporary charge d'affaires in Suriname, a number of cases were mentioned that took place in the last week of May. Among others was mentioned the searching of the temporary charge d'affaires of Suriname in public, although he was able to identify himself clearly. The Dutch airport police also tried to open a diplomat courier's [word indistinct] to Suriname, which has been reported in a correct way. The Surinamese Government says to be very surprised about these incidents and wants to have a further explanation by the Dutch Government as soon as possible.

MILITARY DRIVES REBELS OUT OF MOENGO REGION

FL041235 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 4 Jun 87

[Text] The SURINAMESE NEWS AGENCY reports some military success against the resistance on the east of the country. The rebels led by Ronnie Brunswijk have been driven out of the Moengo region where government troops have a base. The road leading from Moengo to the capital Paramaribo is now under the control of the Surinamese military. There have been sporadic rebel attacks on the garrison town of Albina but no mention was made of any casualties.

FORMER ARMY CHIEF FILES APPEAL WITH U.S. COURT

FL151511 Bridgetown CANA in English 2100 GMT 14 Jun 87

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, June 14, CANA -- The lawyers for Etienne Boerenveen, a former Suriname army commander jailed in the United States on drugs charges, have filed a second appeal against his conviction, government officials here reported. The appeal is expected to go before the federal court in mid-August. Last year Boerenveen was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment when he was convicted on a charge of lending assistance to drug smugglers. Boerenveen appealed against the sentence but had two years added to his term when he lost that appeal. Suriname Government leader Desi Bouterse said that Suriname will do everything possible in this appeal to prove Boerenveen's innocence.